

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY OCTOBER 22, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2326.

TIDINGS OF MISS STONE

She Writes of the Peril She Is In.

PURSING TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN

Attempts to Renew Communication With the Brigands—The Offer of a Ransom.

SOFIA, Oct. 15.—Although the time fixed by the brigands who abducted Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, for the payment of the ransom demanded expired a week ago, no one has appeared at Samakoff to claim the money or to announce the fate of the captive. It is now learned that the band has dissolved, but that Miss Stone is kept under surveillance at some distance from the frontier. This is due to snow and cold weather rendering the mountains uninhabitable. The efforts of the police to arrest Sarakoff, formerly president of the Macedonian committee, who is suspected of complicity in the kidnapping, are still unavailing. The failure is due to the sympathy of the inhabitants and local authorities.

MISS STONE'S COMPANION.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 15.—The parents of Madame Tsilka, the Bulgarian teacher who was captured by the brigands with Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, have received another letter from their daughter urging the step already taken, namely, stopping the military pursuit, because the brigands threaten the prisoners with immediate death in the event of danger to themselves. The writer says that she and Miss Stone are hidden in a subterranean retreat and are treated courteously. She also says the only means of securing their release is to pay the ransom demanded.

A LETTER FROM MISS STONE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—According to a dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Sofia, further word has come from Miss Stone, in the following letter, written from Macedonia to W. W. Peet, treasurer of the Turkish Mission in Constantinople:

"My Honored Friend: I write to inform you that on the third of September I was captured by a great number of armed men—some forty—as I traveled from Bansko to Dlamassia with about twelve teachers, students and others.

"They took with me for my companion Mrs. Catherine Tsilka. The reason why they captured us is for a ransom. The price which they demand for us is 25,000 pounds, Turkish, which sum must be paid in gold, and this entirely without the knowledge of the Turkish and Bulgarian governments, within the term of eighteen days from today.

"The condition of Mrs. Tsilka decided the limit as she is to give birth to a child in three months.

"We are pursued by a Turkish army. I beg Dr. Haskell himself to go to Constantinople and exert himself for the payment of the ransom at Samakoff, where men will receive it on presenting an order from me.

"The men who captured us at first showed courtesy and consideration toward us, but now since Turkish soldiers and Bashli Bazuks have begun to pursue us, and the ransom is delayed, our condition is altogether changed.

"Therefore, I beg you to hasten sending the ransom demanded and that as energetically as possible you will present to the Turkish government that it stop the pursuit of us by soldiers and Bashli Bazuks; otherwise we shall be killed by the people in whose hands we are. I pray you to communicate without delay the contents of this letter to the representative of the United States at the Porte and request his most vigorous co-operation.

"Pray for us. We are at peace with God.

"With hearty salutations, your friend,
"ELLEN M. STONE."

BARGAINING WITH BRIGANDS.

NEW YORK, October 14.—A cable from the World from Constantinople says: The American missionaries, Haskell and Baird, and United States Consul General Dickinson, are trying to resume negotiations with the brigands for ransoming Miss Stone. The present whereabouts of the robber band are unknown, but efforts are being made through third parties to re-establish communication.

As soon as that is done the American

BISHOP WILLIS PROMISES TO MAKE WAY FOR AN AMERICAN SUCCESSOR

THE Call says: There is every indication that an amicable settlement has been reached between the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America and the Right Rev. Dr. Willis, Bishop of Honolulu, who represents the English church in that district. Owing to the executive sessions held by this august body nothing has been given out as to the terms of the proposed settlement of the long standing dispute between the house and the prelate named, but there is every indication, however, that within a few days the English Bishop will resign his charge and the church of this country will look after the interests of her people in the Hawaiian Islands.

The matter has been in the hands of a special committee of the House of Bishops and yesterday this committee submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the action of the Bishops of Honolulu communicated to the Bishops in council, devolving upon this house the Episcopal oversight of the work of the church in Honolulu and parts adjacent, this house hereby signifies its acceptance of the same and its purpose to take at an early day such action as may be necessary and expedient in the premises.

Resolved, That when such action is taken the presiding Bishop be requested to place the missionary district of Honolulu under the charge of one of the Bishops of this church until such time as a Bishop shall be duly chosen for the see of Honolulu.

Resolved, That in recognition of the long services of the Bishop of Honolulu the house hereby makes it a matter of record that upon the relinquishment of his see, as agreed upon between him and the committee of the council of Bishops, this house extends to him a loving welcome to an honorary seat whenever it may be in his power to attend its sessions.

Resolved, That the Hawaiian Islands are hereby constituted a missionary district of this church by the name of the missionary district of Honolulu, said action to take effect on the 1st day of April, 1902.

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring. That consent is hereby given for the election of a Bishop for the missionary district of Honolulu in the discretion of the House of Bishops.

Bishop Willis has represented the English church in the islands for many years. He has conducted services in the Episcopal church every Sunday, but his congregations have been made up of his followers. The Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, D.D., rector of the church, has conducted services for those not in accord with the Bishop. The feud has been of long standing and was intensified at the time of the annexation of the islands. The opponents of Bishop Willis felt that he should immediately resign from his see and that as a foreign Bishop he should not maintain his jurisdiction. The Episcopal congregation of Honolulu desires to join the American church, but the whole matter has, since annexation, been unfavorable on account of large property interests which Bishop Willis claims belong to the English church.

The Chronicle says: The difficulties which have threatened to greatly hamper the solution of the so-called Hawaiian trouble were amicably



BISHOP WILLIS.

settled. It is understood that Bishop Willis and his opponents were called before the committee which had the matter in charge, and when their wishes in the matter had been learned, the committee made a proposition to them to which both sides agreed, and certain promises were made that an attempt would be made to fulfill such requirements as the American church demanded of the Hawaiian body before it could affiliate with the church. Those requirements are said to be chiefly in regard to the financial matters of the diocese and the placing of the church property in such condition that the American church would have control over it.

CHURCH CONDITIONS HERE.

The Chronicle contains the following communication:

To the Editor:—The question of the Hawaiian church is one that has caused much comment and yet one that is little understood.

The Hawaiian Mission was established nearly forty years ago under the episcopal care of Bishop Stealey. Owing, perhaps, to want of tact on Bishop Stealey's part, as much as anything else, the church was not warmly welcomed by the congregational body which Bishop Stealey found firmly established in the islands on his arrival there, and, although the mission had everything in its favor, it proved a failure, and after seven or eight years Bishop Stealey resigned the charge and went home to England.

In 1872 the present Bishop was consecrated to succeed. He, too, came under unfavorable conditions. This mission had strong sympathy and support in England. The king of Hawaii, the royal family, were members of the church, and this meant the following of a large portion of the Hawaiian nation if judiciously cared for, but again tact was wanting, and arbitrary rule was used in its stead. The Bishop seems to have held throughout his administration the most exaggerated views of episcopal rights and authority, and the result has been one long bitter contest between the Bishop and the clergy and people ever since the advent of the former.

There has been no difficulty or difference of opinion in matters of ritual; all trouble has sprung from temporal

causes. The canon law has been altogether inadequate to meet the needs of the diocese, while the Bishop, as been a law unto himself and has felt justified in exercising the authority of an autocrat without reference to outside opinion, and there has been no court of appeal or remedy for those whom he has made to suffer. Before the annexation of these islands the clergy and people were obliged to submit to the ruling of the Bishop. He it ever so foreign to all ecclesiastical law or justice, there was no recourse. But since the time American citizens have felt that in their own country they were entitled to their own church, to its laws and its protection. And they have appealed to the General Convention that the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America may be established there.

Under the existing canons of the Anglican church in Hawaii no member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America has a voice in the government of the church, or is eligible for a seat in the synod or on the board of trustees until he has signed a declaration that he is a member of the Anglican church in Hawaii, and although American churches are always welcomed to the church, which is in full communion with the American church, yet they are deprived of any voice in the government of the church in that part of their own country until they shall have signed this declaration, and few Americans, if any, will transfer their allegiance to the Anglican church in Hawaii.

As far as the work is concerned, the church has probably rather weakened than strengthened in the last twenty years. By the official documents of the diocese it would appear that in 1882 ten clergymen were at work there conducting eight churches and missions and seven schools. In 1886 there were but six clergymen, conducting six churches and missions. The Honolulu Cathedral membership was then 1,000, with 420 communicants. On January 1, 1901, there were nine clergymen conducting ten churches and missions, while the cathedral membership had sunk to 650, with 175 communicants. There were then four schools, one of which has since been abandoned. This would show a gradual

decline. Throughout this period this mission has been in receipt of some \$5,000 a year from England. During these years many clergymen have come and gone again, finding it impossible to work happily in this diocese, only three having remained there any length of time.

Since the withdrawal of the English grants the people have assumed the responsibility of supporting their own clergyman, and with one exception, the various missions of the Hawaiian church are self supporting. In the case of this exception the people are preparing to support the incumbent's successor. The clergy are probably better paid than they are in similar positions on the main land. And not only this, but the people are prepared to pay one-half the stipend of a new Bishop, and a guarantee of the annual payment for five years of some \$1,200 or \$1,400 toward this object, hurriedly prepared and signed by some twenty persons, has been forwarded to the General Convention.

All the people in Hawaii want law, justice and some court of appeal, and more church life. The American portion want to find this in their own church, in their own country. They want their own prayer book, their own hymnal, their own Bishop, their own constitution and government—their full church rights, and they feel entitled to them.

It would be to no purpose to speak of the many instances of miscarried justice in this diocese, and the lives that have been thereby ruined, the frequent and fruitless appeals to England for help, the mass of pamphlet and newspaper warfare extending over twenty years, each broadening and deepening the scandal in this church. The fact remains that its history has been a sad one, and one that not only the churchmen of Hawaii, but that all Christians in the islands demand should be closed.

Hawaii is no longer an independent country; it is no longer out of sight of the world. It is now as much a part of the United States as California, peopled by Americans. This being so, the Church of England has signified her desire to withdraw absolutely from the islands and to transfer to the American church whatever interests she may have heretofore held there. The American church is anxious to assume this responsibility, and gather in again her pioneer sons into her own fold. Probably more than 95 per cent of the church people in Hawaii are in sympathy with this movement and keenly desire the transfer. It is but natural it should be so; it is but right, it is but just, it is expedient, and what is more, the interests of religion demand it. There are now in San Francisco the representatives of the three churches attending the general convention of the American church, and it seems strange, indeed, if these three authorities of the church, representing all those concerned, cannot now definitely settle whatever may be in the best interests of the church.

From whatever cause, the Bishop of Honolulu has had a hard struggle for many years, which all must regret in one holding so high and responsible a position in the church, but the time has now arrived when he can honorably and with dignity retire and resign the government entrusted to his care, trusting the American church to erect on the foundation he has laid such superstructure as it shall see fit, and since it is almost the universal desire that this transfer be now accomplished, the Bishop of Honolulu will, no doubt, see the wisdom of lending his co-operation. Failing this action on the Bishop's part (and this transfer, sooner or later, is inevitable) place himself in a very unfortunate light throughout the Anglican church, and would forfeit that sympathy and support which all good men will ever extend to the disappointed general who knows how to gracefully retire from a position rendered untenable through the force of adverse circumstances.

A CHURCHMAN.

COOK MADE THE LOOP

Defence of Schley Well Under Way.

THE BROOKLYN'S CAPTAIN TESTIFIES

He Supports His Former Flag Officer With Much Important Evidence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Schley's defense began in earnest today, the evidence in support of the precept against him probably being completed. The principal witness was the flagship Brooklyn's commander, Captain Francis A. Cook, whose story as drawn from him by the assistant judge advocate and members of the court puts a new aspect on the essential episodes of the flying squadron's campaign and the Brooklyn's part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. If the curiosity evinced by Admiral Dewey and Rear-Admirals Benham and Ramsay, as shown in the great number of questions they asked when Captain Cook's direct examination was completed, is taken to indicate the importance they attach to his recollections, he is clearly to be regarded as more important than any other witness who has so far appeared.

Captain Cook's evidence was almost uniformly in support of his former commander in chief, and it was understood when he left the stand today he had not had an opportunity to tell all he knew to Schley's credit, but would return to the stand in a few days under summons from Schley's counsel, who declined to cross-examine him today. Among the points brought out by Captain Cook were these: He alone was responsible for the Brooklyn's loop, and had the ship well around before the Commodore spoke to him on the subject.

He always regarded Schley as an "enthusiastically brave and patriotic officer." Schley and he were convinced that Cienfuegos was the destination of Cervera's fleet from all the information given them from Key West, and believed the Spanish ships were in Cienfuegos until McCalla communicated with the insurgents.

The McCalla memorandum reached the Brooklyn after McCalla came, and up to that time the lights ashore were thought to be Spanish signals and horsemen on the beach Spanish cavalry. Schley was continually anxious about the coaling of his ships in rough weather and dreaded to have them short of coal in battle.

The flying squadron was on its way to Gonaves to coal when the scouts were met southeast of Santiago, and the retrograde movement toward Key West began under the belief that Cervera had left Santiago, if he had ever been there, and was probably at that time nearer Cienfuegos or Havana.

Captain Cook also thought the blockades at Cienfuegos and Santiago were closer in shore than did most of the young watch officers who have testified. He never had an idea of jeopardizing the Texas by the loop, and was confident that there never was any danger of a collision.

Lieutenant-Commander William F. Fullam, senior watch officer of the New Orleans, told of the firing on the Colon and the blockade in almost the identical language employed by other officers of his rank.

The last witness called by the judge-advocate was Joseph Beale, formerly a Lieutenant in the Navy and a volunteer on the Harvard in the Spanish war, who explained how he put messages into cipher for transmission, and particularly what modifications, which he regarded as minor, he made in Schley's "disobedience of orders" dispatch.

The first witness formally summoned in behalf of Schley was the Cuban pilot, Nunez, who had not believed the Spanish fleet to be in Santiago and afterward was put ashore to communicate with the insurgents by Schley, resulting in finding out exactly what ships were inside.

LIEUT.-COM. SEARS TESTIFIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The presentation of the Schley side of the case was continued in the Schley court of inquiry today. At the instance of Mr. Rayner, the judge advocate summoned Lieutenant-Commander James H. Sears, who was Admiral Schley's flag officer on board the Brooklyn during the war with Spain. He testified to many details connected with the campaign, and was followed by other naval officers, who served on the Brooklyn.

(Continued from Page 5.)

WISCONSIN NOW ON HER WAY SOUTH

Battleship With Two Rear Admirals on Board Will Pass Through Honolulu.

The battleship Wisconsin, with Rear Admiral Casey, in command of the Pacific Station, and Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, "Fighting Bob," on board, is expected here before the close of the week. Information has been received under sealed orders the Wisconsin left Seattle, where she had gone for supplies from Port Orchard, on last Monday, October 14th. There was a general understanding that the destination of the ship was Samoa and that the first stop would be San Francisco, and the second here. The same day that the battleship left Seattle Admiral Evans left Washington for San Francisco to join her, and be the guest of Admiral Casey on the trip.

The orders to Admiral Casey are to investigate the charges made by the missionaries against Commander Tilley, naval governor, and in case there seems foundation for them, to order a court-martial. In case there must be a trial of Tilley, Admiral Evans will be the president of the court. The remainder of the detail officers is as follows: Captain Cooper, Glass, Thomas, Merry, Reiter and Harrington, United States Marine Corps, with Captain Myer, United States Marine Corps, as judge advocate.

All these officers except Capt. Merry are in San Francisco or on their way there. They will sail for the south seas in the naval transport Solace and are

PREPARATIONS FOR EXECUTING MURDERER CZOLGOSZ

ALBANY (N. Y.), Oct. 14.—Superintendent C. V. Collins will send a request to Secretary of State Hay to designate an official representative of the Government to be present at the electrocution of Leon F. Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley. Only twenty-six witnesses will be present in the chamber of death when the sentence is executed. Warden Meade of Auburn prison has sent to Superintendent Collins the requests he has received for permission to attend the electrocution, over 1,000 in all. The law will limit the number of witnesses and the superintendent will decide who the witnesses shall be.

It was stated at the State Department of Prisoners today that statements to the effect that Czolgosz is in a continuous state of collapse, and that he breaks down and weeps every time anything is said to him concerning the electrocution, are false. Superintendent Collins had a talk with the condemned man some days ago, and at that time the said he knew he had to die. He expressed no fear as to the electrocution, but said that he would not care to go outside of the prison, for he believed that the people would kill him.

Since his confinement in Auburn prison several thousand letters have been received for him at the prison as well as a large number of express packages, containing flowers and fruits. The letters, flowers and fruit have never reached the condemned man. The flowers and fruits, it is learned, have been sent by Christian societies, as have a number of letters consoling him in his last moments. Other letters have come from cranks who have written about the species of torture to which the would put him if they had the execution of justice in his case. It is stated, however, that it would be a matter of surprise if the names of senders of fruits and flowers were made public.

The United States naval station at Tutuila, Lieutenant-Commander John H. Miller, has been detached from the United States Hydrographic Office in San Francisco and ordered to duty as assistant inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse district, temporarily replacing Commander Sebree.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Sugar—Raw, fair refining, 35-16c; centrifugal, 40-16c; 24c; molasses sugar, 3c; refined sugar, steady. Crushed, 5.00c; powdered, 5.20c; granulated, 5.10c.

PACIFIC CABLE ALL RIGHT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Attorney General Knox made a verbal report to the President and Cabinet yesterday regarding the result of his investigations into the Pacific cable question. His conclusion was that under the law of 1866 any domestic company could land any cable on the shores of the United States or its possessions. The President and the Cabinet were convinced by the verbal report that no executive action is called for at this time.

The President will go over the subject more in detail with the Attorney General tomorrow and will review the whole matter in his message to Congress. The law of 1866 is the same law under which the Postal Telegraph Company claimed it had the power to land a cable at Havana, but the claim was disregarded at the time by the Secretary of War.

New Record for Wireless Telegraphy.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A new advance in wireless telegraphy is recorded here this morning. The Daily Telegraph says that Marconi has succeeded in transmitting messages through the air for nearly 250 miles, which is far greater than the maximum distance hitherto reported.

TEACHERS AT STUDY

Maui Pedagogues Take Up New Lines.

MAUI, October 19.—Monday afternoon a teachers' meeting was held in Makawao schoolhouse, fifteen pedagogues of the district being present. The program of exercises consisted of a lecture on "Comets" by D. D. Baldwin, and a paper on "Closing Exercises in Government Schools" by Miss R. E. Crook. It was decided to take up botany in an elementary way, using Gray's book, "How Plants Grow," and to adopt Rolfe's edition of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" and "Julius Caesar."

The meeting adjourned until December 9th, the November meeting being omitted owing to the Island convention, to be held at Pala November 30th.

The funeral of Leslie Alexander Baldwin, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Baldwin, took place at his parents' residence in Hamakua, P. H., Thursday afternoon, Dr. E. G. Beckwith conducting the services, both at the house and at the cemetery in Makawao. The attendance at Hamakua was very large, not only many residents being present, but also a large number of people from Spreckelsville. The laborers on the plantation, who had known the little boy since his birth, attended in force. The gifts of flowers and flower-pieces were many and most beautiful, the koea casket being almost concealed by the multitude of blossoms. The pallbearers were Messrs. W. D. Baldwin, B. D. Baldwin, W. F. McConkey and Robert Aldrog.

Leslie was a quiet little fellow, but bright and cheery, with a happy smile for everyone. He was but little more than three years of age at the time of his death, which occurred on the 16th. After a short struggle of but ten days he succumbed to dysentery, despite the utmost efforts of medical skill. Dr. W. F. McConkey, assisted by Dr. W. D. Baldwin, uncle of the deceased, for whom the tug Leslie Baldwin was despatched to Honolulu, and Dr. John Weddick, of Wailua, all did their utmost, but in vain.

GENERAL NOTES.

Nahiku plantation has been selling all its California mules. It still has a number of native-bred animals to sell. Kihel has two baseball players. One of them will play the Morning Stars at Wailuku.

Rev. E. G. Beckwith, D. D., preached a fine sermon in memory of William McKinley, President of the United States, at Pala Foreign Church last Sunday.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Pala during the night of the 14th.

Awana, of Makawao, has been making a very good maple sugar from Huolo sugar cane.

On the 16th, Mrs. Dowsett and Mr. Alexander McKibbin returned to Makawao, much improved by their trip to California and British Columbia.

Mr. H. P. Baldwin, while driving along the Hamakua road Tuesday, was thrown from his horse through the stumbling and falling of his horse, Mr. Baldwin, though considerably bruised and shaken up, pluckily held the animal down by sitting on its head, hoping that some one would come to aid him. No succor arriving, he cut the horse loose from the harness and let him go.

Frank A. Alexander, head luna of Hamakua, was thrown from his horse Thursday, dislocating his elbow. Dr. McConkey was summoned, and Mr. Alexander is now doing well.

A Japanese brakeman, while jumping off the train at Kahuku, Monday, was caught by a bolt or something projecting from the car, and was thrown under the wheels, which passed over his legs. He died on the 18th from the injuries received.

KAAHUMANU BOYS WANT A GYMNASIUM

The boys of Kaaumanu School want a gymnasium in the school grounds, and want it badly. They intend to have it during the present school year, and, if possible, will construct and furnish it by their own efforts. The boys have held several meetings lately and have at last devised a way and means by which they believe their hearts' desire will be fulfilled. They are soon to start a paper, which will be called the "Maile Lehua," to be devoted to matters of interest concerning Kaaumanu School and in a general way give information concerning all the other schools of Honolulu. From subscriptions to the paper and advertising the boys hope to form the nucleus of a fund which will go far toward making their pet scheme a reality.

Kaaumanu School has a printing establishment and the older boys are being taught to set type and perform all the little odd jobs which obtain in the printing department of a job office or newspaper. They have a fine printing press and everything appertaining to the mechanical needs of such a paper as they contemplate issuing. The printing of a paper would naturally come within the scope of the training which the teachers are giving the older pupils and the practical lesson in conducting a paper will be of great benefit to them.

Case Against Politiz

Clara H. Banning filed suit yesterday against Edward Politiz & Co., as the result of certain transactions in stocks. In one complaint she alleged that Mrs. Banning furnished the firm with \$22,500 on March 1, 1901, to be used for her benefit as manager in stocks, which money she now demands back, together with interest. The other complaint is for quieting title to the money that might be advanced by the defendants in furthering her transactions. She deposited with them Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company stock worth \$25,000. Money was claimed for her benefit, she alleged, and she therefore made demands for the stock and value with interest since September 1, 1901.

WILL TAKE OFF WALL

Hotel Street Is to Be Widened at Once.

THERE will be no "stone wall on the right" on Hotel street very soon if the negotiations which are now under way result as is expected by Superintendent of Public Works Boyd. This matter has been taking all the attention that could be spared to it from the manifold duties which are crowding upon the Works Department now, and it may be that today will see the end of the negotiations.

Since his return from Hawaii Superintendent Boyd has been actively engaged in securing the piece of property which is needed to widen Hotel street. The owners of the corner from which there must come a considerable slice, have not been anxious to dispose of it. But recently they have seen that the result must be the taking of the land by the city, even if it should be necessary to have proceedings in court to secure its condemnation. The basis for the negotiations is said to be that the government will exchange for the piece of the corner lot, involving the wall and the part of the buildings which are in the way there as well, the lot owned by the Territory in Miller street, and in addition will pay a sum of money to make up the agreed valuation.

It is the intention of the government officials to make a settlement out of court if possible, owing to the fact that there will be less time consumed, and the street may be improved within a very few weeks. The department is ready to tear down the wall and move the buildings as soon as a settlement is made and the title passes. There is now ready the rock for the fixing up of the street as soon as the widening is done, so that little time would elapse before the obstruction was out of the way, once the two parties to the transaction reach an agreement. While the land which is involved at the corner of Hotel and Richards streets is very valuable, the lots in Miller street are not without a correspondingly increasing worth, and as the neighborhood grows, with the development about it, there will be added value.

In the meantime another important decision has been reached by Superintendent Boyd, which will have effect upon all users of the public streets. This is that the government will proceed to widen the streets wherever it owns property, thus establishing the street lines so that development may go on. The straightening of the lines on Hotel street is to proceed at once. Surveys have been made to establish the lines along the front of the military reservation, and as soon as these are completed the street between Miller and Palace Walk will be made the required width. Unfortunately this will mean the destruction of the large trees which are such a feature of the grounds in front of the drill shed. The trees are giants and have the place of honor, in that they stand in a row close to the present curbing of the street line. They are too large to be removed and so will have to come down, according to the present plans for the thoroughfare. The matter of the street line was fixed when the reservation was made. The President made his proclamation basing it on the lines set forth in a map which was described. This made the line of street limitation, and its marking out has just been completed.

Wherever there is a piece of government land from this time, which lies upon a street which has been ordered to be widened, the same course will be followed, so that there may be no delay in the setting of the lines for others to conform.

THE NEW BANK AT WAILUKU

The First National Bank of Wailuku will be opened for business November 1. C. D. Lufkin, who has been chiefly instrumental in the organization of the new bank returned from his eastern trip on the Alameda Saturday having completed all the preliminary arrangements for the new institution.

The new bank is capitalized for \$25,000, and the charter has been granted by the United States Treasury Department for its operation. The directors elected at a recent meeting are: C. M. Cooke, J. B. Atkinson, Clarence Cooke, Cecil Brown, and C. D. Lufkin. C. M. Cooke is president and C. D. Lufkin will be cashier. The bank will occupy one-half of the new building at Wailuku now being erected by W. T. Robinson nearly opposite the postoffice. The issue of bank notes cannot be expected from the Treasury Department much before January or February.

Mr. Lufkin went only as far east as Chicago on his tour to the States. He reports business generally well satisfied with the prospects. In San Francisco the business men have almost recovered from the ill effects of the strike and trade conditions are becoming normal again. Mr. Lufkin is staying with the family of the Acker at Wailuku for the present.

Several thousand dollars worth of valuables belonging to Mrs. Deaman Thompson were stolen from a trunk in a freight train near Ithaca, New York, Charles D. Norris, a railroad inspector, has been arrested and most of the valuables recovered from his house.

At the request of the American Express Company, T. K. L. has been ordered to the troops which were pursuing the bandits who abducted Mrs. Stone. It was reported that they had killed her if the bandits were not killed.

LIPTON THINKS SHAMROCK BETTER BOAT THAN COLUMBIA

NEW YORK, October 5.—Sir Thomas Lipton is taking his defeat philosophically. He took occasion today to denounce emphatically the report that the Shamrock had been defeated by criminality on the part of some one in authority on board the British yacht. Sir Thomas is still of the opinion that the Shamrock properly managed and under conditions favorable to her, can defeat the Columbia.

Sir Thomas is reticent on the subject, but it is understood that he is of the opinion that Captain Sycamore did not get all out of the Shamrock that was in her. He had a conference with Sycamore this morning, and the colloquy was heated at times, in regard to the handling of the Shamrock in yesterday's race, but they separated on good terms. Sir Thomas addressed the crew of the Shamrock on the quarter-deck today, thanking them for their loyalty. His lips trembled, and with the greatest difficulty he held back the tears.

Lipton, by his sportsmanlike conduct, has won the sympathy of all New York, and the regrets would have been most good-natured if he had lifted the cup. Considerable feeling against the New York Yacht Club exists over the treatment accorded Lawson, and before the races hundreds of loyal Americans expressed the hope that Lipton would lift the cup.

Sir Thomas said today that no program had been settled upon for the Shamrock remaining here this winter, but the boat would probably go into winter quarters on this side, as towing was somewhat dangerous at this time of year. Sir Thomas will go home on the Erin, and return on the same vessel in the spring if the Shamrock remains on this side.

Sir Thomas, when asked if he would challenge again, said: "I have no plans yet, none that I can discuss, at least. It is altogether too early to talk of any plans."

Under the deed of gift a beaten boat cannot challenge until a race intervenes, or two years elapse. In all probability the Columbia and Shamrock II.

SHIPS FAR FROM THE BROOKLYN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—There were who, as an ensign, was watch and division officer on the battleship during that period.

Commander Wainwright's testimony dealt largely with chart making. He was for a time senior member of the board of navigators which prepared the official chart showing the position of the American ships during the battle off Santiago, and he gave details of the method of its preparation. He said he did not consider the positions assigned in that drawing accurate, but they were given as a result of a compromise of the views of the members of the board.

Commander Wainwright was in command of the converted yacht Gloucester during the battle, and being at the extreme right of line of the United States fleet, attacked and helped to destroy two new witnesses before the Schley court of inquiry today. They were Commander Wainwright, who commanded the Gloucester during the war with Spain, and Lieut. M. L. Bristol, stroy the torpedo destroyers of the Spanish. He saw the main battle only from a distance. In addition to his testimony that the chart was not satisfactory to the navigators of the various vessels, he said that he did not see any signals to the fleet from the Brooklyn during the battle, nor did he see any change of course on the part of any of the Spanish vessels.

Capt. W. M. Folger was recalled to correct his testimony, and said that he went on board the flag ship and talked with Commodore Schley, suggesting that the blockade of Santiago be made like that which the Japanese kept off Wei Hai Wei, the ships be in a semi-circle. The commodore did not agree with him.

Lieut. M. L. Bristol, former watch and division officer of the Texas, told of the positions of the ships on the morning of July 3. He said he had fired three shots from the 12-inch guns. When he returned to deck the Brooklyn was off to the south relatively as far as the Spaniards were to the north. He described the chase and the end of the battle at length. Later, he was asked to make measurements from his chart as to the beginning positions at the beginning of the battle, which showed that the nearest ship of the Spanish fleet to the Brooklyn, was 3,300 yards distant.

Mr. Rayner asked, "How can you reconcile that statement with that of Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, that the range at the time of the turn of the Brooklyn was 1,400 yards?"

"I cannot reconcile my statement with that of Lieutenant Commander Hodgson."

Then these two statements are perfectly irreconcilable?"

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley ended his active career in the navy today and tomorrow he will go on the retired list by operation of law on account of age. His retirement will have no effect whatever on the court of inquiry.

ANDRADE GIVES UP THE FIGHT

F. B. Thomas, the new manager of the Territory Stable, took hold of the business yesterday about 4 o'clock, and in company with former manager John Andrade, at once began to go over the business. The plan is to have the old official stay with the company for the next two months or so, to permit Mr. Thomas to become acquainted with the business men of the city. This will more thoroughly equip him for the duties of his position.

The agreement to settle the matters of the stable company in this way was reached yesterday afternoon after many conferences between the directors of the company and the old manager and his friends. Mr. Andrade consulted his attorney and it is said, they decided that he was without the grounds for a successful fight, and was soon after this that the decision was reached by him.

Mr. Thomas has most recently been the manager of the Yeager stock interests on Kauai and comes to the post on equipment as an excellent horseman. He will have the aid of Mr. Andrade in establishing himself here.

will be pitted against each other in a series of races next year. It is said that Sycamore and the majority of the crew will remain with her on this side. Sir Thomas is willing, "for the good of the sport," as he puts it, to race again this fall before the boats go out of commission. He will gladly exchange crews to see what the Yankees can do with the Shamrock, and the English crew with the Columbia.

There will be, however, no such race Monday next, as both the yachts are being stripped and could not be put in trim again for weeks. Secretary Oddie of the New York Yacht Club said that such a race might create bad feeling, especially if the Shamrock should win. Commodore Kane said the idea was preposterous.

Dr. F. Reid Mackay of the Erin said there was every reason to believe that the Shamrock will be held up in New York this winter, and that in the spring or next summer she will be raced against the Columbia, Constitution or any other entry-footer. "For," said he, "we believe that she is actually a faster boat than the Columbia and can beat her if she is raced again under different conditions."

The following letter, which explains itself, was sent today:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB, October 5, 1901.—Dear Sir: We have to inform you that the Columbia has won three out of five races from the Shamrock II in the match of 1901 with the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. The America's cup, therefore, remains with the New York Yacht Club.

"S. NICHOLAS KANE,
"NEWBURY LAWTON,
"CHESTER GRISWOLD,
"Regatta Committee."

"To Commodore L. C. Ledyard, N. Y. Y. C., chairman of committee on challenge."

The Shamrock II, of the tug James Lawrence, left her mooring buoy in Sandy Hook bay at 11:35 o'clock this morning bound for the Erie basin, where she arrived at noon. The tug then went back for the tender Porto Rico and took her to the same place.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

A burglar dug his way out of Modesto jail.

Professor Wright, of Lick Observatory, has married.

Judge W. F. Nichols was appointed auditor of Arizona.

Passes on all railroads in the United States may be abolished.

A Baltimore syndicate seeks prices of San Jose street railways.

Russia is to begin the construction of the trans-Caspian railroad.

California Beekeepers' Association reports seven carloads of honey on hand.

Bulgarians have been arrested and tortured to secure information of Miss Stone.

A ten billion dollar company of eastern capitalists has been incorporated in Arizona.

A great fire was raging at Marinette, Wis., on October 7, destroying several large buildings.

The people of Tekva, Washington, use a fire hose on an individual of anarchistic tendencies.

Financial circles in France are feeling the effects of the collapse of Russian securities and banks.

The parliamentary elections at Lisbon have resulted in a large majority for the present government.

The fishing town of Silevoston, at the mouth of the Rasseg river, was nearly destroyed by an incendiary fire.

The Democrats of San Francisco have nominated Joseph S. Tobin, at present supervisor, for mayor.

A series of some 1,200 views of San Francisco will be taken by the Camera Club of that city on October 19.

Two sections of a freight train collided near Onward, Ind., on October 6. Four men were killed and one injured.

Railroad commissioners reduce rates for shipping crude petroleum from Bakerville to the coast from 42 to 37.8 cents.

In Kansas City a fortune of \$100,000 is awaiting I. Herbert Wisner and his sister Bertha. They have not yet been found.

A department of Chinese will be added to Columbia College, \$12,000 having been given by Dean Lung for this purpose.

An eccentric Stockton man who dies wills that his ashes shall be scattered from the top of a tall building in San Francisco.

A six-story warehouse in Chicago, belonging to Barry Brothers, was destroyed by fire on October 6. The loss is \$100,000.

The Huntington mansion, on California and Taylor streets, in San Francisco, is to be eventually given over to some hospital.

Mr. Haskell, the American mission-ary at Samarkoff, Bulgaria, opened negotiations to reduce the ransom asked for Miss Stone.

The great Aspen tunnel, on the Union Pacific Railway, has been completed, and trains are running through it at cost \$3,000,000.

Prominent officials of the Northeastern Railway Company, in England, have come to America to study the railroad system there.

A force of telephone linemen were surrounded by strikers, whose place they were going to take, at Akron, O. Serious trouble may result.

The Pittsburgh Clay Pottery Works in Allegheny, were damaged by fire on October 6 to an extent of \$24,000. Six firemen were badly injured.

A decree has been issued by Captain Leary that all the sailors at League Island navy yard must learn to sing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Dr. R. Morton, resident physician at Hotel Monte Hotel, accidentally shot Head Clerk W. A. Johnson through the eyes while on a shooting expedition.

A new treatment by injecting cocaine in the spinal column, the effect of which is to stop pain while preserving consciousness, has been successfully tried at Stockton.

Appointments by the President Navy—Clifford H. West, captain; George H. Stafford, lieutenant commander; Raymond Stewart, lieutenant; John M. Hughes, lieutenant.

A report from a committee in the House of Representatives presents a declaration of the expediency of appointing a bishop for the Philippine Islands without unnecessary delay.

Colombian Liberals fired on the British steamer Quilo, one cannon ball making a hole in her above her water-mark. Shortly after the British warship Icarus left Panama for a destination not made public.

LIST OF NEW TEXT-BOOKS Those Adopted in the Hawaiian Schools.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The list of new books adopted in the public schools of Hawaii at the beginning of the present school term was given out after the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday. The list will be interesting in view of the recent controversy over letting of contracts, and the connection of the American Book Co., otherwise known as the "school-book trust" thereto.

The list is as follows:

ENGLISH.

The Beginner's Reader—Bass, D. C. Heath & Co.

Baldwin Readers, American Book Company.

Home and School Classics, D. C. Heath & Co.

Hawaii's Young People.

The Mother Tongue—Books I and II, Ginn & Co.

The Rational Spelling Book—Rice, American Book Company.

Lockwood's Lessons in English, Ginn & Co.

The English Language—Meiklejohn, D. C. Heath & Co.

Sea Side and Way Side Series, D. C. Heath & Co.

Eclectic English Classics, American Book Company.

Eclectic School Readings, American Book Company.

Scudder's American Poems, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Hale's Longer English Poems, Macmillan & Co.

Stories from Shakespeare, Educational Pub. Co.

Classic Myths, Ginn & Co.

Riverside Literature Series, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

LATIN, GERMAN AND FRENCH.

E. W. Coy's Latin Lessons, American Book Company.

The New Graduatim, Ginn & Co.

Harper and Tolman's Caesar, American Book Company.

Harper and Miller's Aeneid, American Book Company.

Heath's Modern Language Series, D. C. Heath & Co.

MATHEMATICS.

Prince's Arithmetic by Grades—I to VII, Ginn & Co.

Wentworth's Geometry, Ginn & Co.

Concrete Geometry, American Book Company.

Wentworth's Algebra, Ginn & Co.

Wentworth's Practical Arithmetic, Ginn & Co.

HISTORY.

Eggfeston's First Book in American History, American Book Company.

Alexander's History of the Hawaiian People, American Book Company.

Montgomery's English History, Ginn & Co.

Green's History Primers, American Book Company.

Myers' General History, Ginn & Co.

GEOGRAPHY.

Natural Geography—Redway and Hinman, American Book Company.

Fry's Geography, Ginn & Co.

SCIENCE.

Applied Physiology—Overton, American Book Company.

Le Conge's Geology, American Book Company.

Gage's Physical Science, Ginn & Co.

Remsen's Chemistry, Holt & Co.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Dole's Young Citizen, D. C. Heath & Co.

Dole's American Citizen, D. C. Heath & Co.

Civil Government, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MUSIC.

Tonic Sol—Fa Course, Oliver Ditson Company.

The Silver Song Series, Silver, Burdette Company.

Simple Songs for Little Singers—Mrs. A. B. Tucker.

Educational Music Course, Ginn & Co.

Those present at yesterday's meeting of the Board were: Commissioners Jordan, Hall, A. B. Wood and Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson.

The appointments made by School Agent Curtis of Puna to Olia schools were approved. They are as follows:

Miss Elma C. Tulloch, assistant, Ninemile school; Mrs. Curtis, transferred from Mt. View to the Twelve-mile school; Miss Clement, Mt. View school; Miss Eleanor A. Thomas, application for a Hawaiian certificate was granted on presentation of a Michigan State Normal School diploma.

Joseph Kawa was appointed assistant to the Kona-waena school in place of Miss Violet Lima, transferred.

Miss Mabel L. Childs, a graduate of the San Jose Normal School, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Ahu-ahua school, Hamakua, Hawaii.

Three applications for increase of salaries were referred to the finance committee.

Patrick Cockett was appointed to the school at Kaloa N. Kona.

Robert Law of the Kalihi-uka school was appointed vice-principal of the Royal School in place of Mr. T. P. Harris, resigned.

W. M. Maesie, formerly principal of the Kekaha school, was appointed principal of the Haou school, Hana, Maui, in place of C. H. Raven, resigned.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Henderson Grimeit, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis, and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured—George R. McDonald, Man, Logan Co., W. Va., U. S. A. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY forbidden to go on any lands in the possession of E. C. Greenwell without permission, or they will be prosecuted. Kealahakua, Hawaii, September 22, 1901.

2319 E. C. GREENWELL.

THIN AND NERVOUS

HOW A ST. PAUL WOMAN SUFFERED AWFUL TORTURES.

She Was Afflicted With Rheumatism and Indigestion—Now She Gladly Tells Others How She Was Cured. From The Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.

Anyone who has suffered from either rheumatism or indigestion can appreciate the condition of a frail woman whose body was racked by the agonies caused by a complication of these diseases. Such was the experience of Mrs. J. T. Sloggy, of 107 East Jessamine street, St. Paul, Minn. Happily she found relief by taking the advice of a friend and now, moved by gratitude for her delivery, she tells others how she was cured. To a reporter she said:

MAY CURE TARO ILLS

Experiments Show Blight May Cease.

After two months' growth taro, planted in ground which had of recent crops produced not but badly blighted roots, is in fine shape, and proceeding toward full development with every indication of being as high class as any crop in the islands. The experiment was made in the fields of Judge Wilcox at Kalihi, and has gone, so far, to prove the absolute truth of the theory of Prof. G. F. Sedgwick, now assistant director of the United States Experiment station.

While Prof. Sedgwick will not claim that he has found a positive cure for the blight which is ravaging the taro fields of the entire group, he says he is "quite well satisfied" with the experiments so far, and that he anticipates no other result than that the crop will mature in fine shape. The ground selected for this experiment, which was to be a continuation of those which he had made while at the Kamehameha school, was a plot of 100 by 75 feet, or about one-sixth of an acre. This ground had become badly infected, and the roots which were produced were excellent specimens of the ravages of the blight. This caused its selection for the experiment, and the results have been most gratifying to the official.

The theory upon which the experiments were based was that the disease of taro was in the form of a fungus or bacteria, which thrived only in acid soils. This conclusion was reached from the development which followed experiments with virgin soils, and on grounds where there was no sign of the blight. This fact was accompanied by the relative ones that the disease was always found in old fields, where the soils had been washed of their alkalis and where the tests showed a superabundance of acids. With these results established, by the experiments upon the new lands at the schools and the observations at other points, the work of making a thorough test, which would establish points which would serve as bases upon which to build a scientific statement, was undertaken.

The soil of the field which was set aside for the test was found to be acid. The first treatment was with slaked lime, which would cure the acidity. The treatment was very heavy, in fact, twice the amount which is prescribed for practice being used. Five barrels of the slaked lime was mixed with the soil, and the plants were then introduced, the usual seedlings being used in the planting of the piece. From the first there was seen to be healthy growth of the plants, and now that the two months have passed there is no sign of the blight which has in the past rendered the product of this same land practically useless.

Following out the experiments of the past, there will be tried now a further line of tests to discover whether or not the yield may not be increased beyond what ordinarily would be expected. The fertilizers which will be put on the soil will be phosphates and potash combinations, with limes. These will be used as a tonic to the soil, which has been debilitated by the constant cropping and the long continued washing to which it has been subjected. Should these experiments show that the product is increased in amount, and at the same time not deteriorated in flavor by the additional made to the soil, the result will be of much benefit to the Territory.

The greatest hopes are placed in the new experiment, from the fact that the experiments which are being made at Kalihi are not the only ones which are being made at the present time. The theory of Prof. Sedgwick, with the results of his first experiments, were published in full in a communication from him to the Advertiser of May 11th, of this year. These facts coming to the attention of certain of the taro growers they began an experimentation as well. Prof. Sedgwick, while he has had no official notice of what has resulted from the tests, said yesterday that he had heard indirectly that the results had been the same as he had noted in the work now under way at Kalihi. Efforts will be made to collect such data as is procurable, as the intention of the local experiment station is to publish the results of its tests as a bulletin for the farmers of the Territory, some time next year.

It will be necessary to take this time, owing to the fact that there must be included in the summary a record of the tests to the limit.

The value of the tests in connection with the taro yield cannot be estimated. There has been before this time only one suggestion which seems to have been taken seriously by the growers, who have looked into the spread of the disease. This was to allow the land to lie idle for a period, variously estimated at from two to four years. This would lead to the washing out of the soil of the acids which the experiments have shown are directly responsible for the disease. These come principally from decaying organic matter, and the application of the slaked lime neutralizes their effect at once, accomplishing the same results as allowing the land to lie fallow for a long period.

As to the treatment of the soil, recommended from the experience gained from the experiments as thus far proceeded, there seems to be a disposition to make the first dose of lime given to the land fairly heavy. The amount of lime prescribed is at the rate of fifteen barrels to the acre. Professor Sedgwick will try and secure reports upon any investigations made by growers upon all the islands, and is quite hopeful of success in his experiments.

In addition to this test, Mr. Sedgwick is now preparing to make a trip to Maui for the purpose of investigating the potato blight. He has a theory upon this subject, too, but will say nothing about it until he has made some experiments.

Telegraph Notes

Jeffries forfeit of \$2,500 has been deposited.

Several anarchists have been arrested in Rome.

Another Basle mission has been destroyed in the Hsing district.

The inhabitants of the Aleutian chain are said to be rapidly dying out.

Forbes won the decision over Gardiner at Kansas City in the ninth round.

Bradley Denphy, a Portland man, has been arrested on a charge of bigamy.

The French vintage this year is larger than it has been for many years.

COMMERCIAL.

LITTLE doing along any line has been the record of the stock market during the past week. There have been sales each day the exchange met, but in most cases these have been simply cleaning up of small ends, and they do not give any indication of the extent or value of the market demands. The feature of the week has been Waiwala, perhaps, some stock being transferred at \$62.50, the principal sales, these being of small lots, going at \$60. There does not seem to be any large demand for this stock, there being out several selling orders at the bottom figure, but the buyers seem to be holding off. Brokers are endeavoring to make estimates on the yield but have had little success so far.

Oahu has been reported as sold at \$122.50 and Ewa at \$25.12, which makes up the week's list of official quotations. These stocks are in fair demand, though the stock exchange reports do not give the full significance. There seems to obtain a state of market which is peculiar at the least, in that the buying orders are fixed at a figure which does not permit of any possible expansion, and the sellers, who have not been compelled to realize, do not seem anxious enough to make any concessions. Another feature seems to be that there is no desire on the part of the brokers to force matters now, but to permit the market to settle itself.

There is a demand for O. R. & L. Co. bonds at \$104.75, but other bonds are dull.

The industrial shares and banks are steady.

It is understood that there will be some little friction if not disciplining unless there is closer communion among the brokers. Some of the men representing investing firms and banks are charged by some of their fellows with having waived commissions to an extent which has resulted in the withdrawal of some of the most remunerative business from the exchange to the curb. There will be some lively objecting done by those who are opposed to this kind of business, if once the market assumes a condition which will permit it, and the men who work on commission exclusively will make an attempt to have the members of the exchange agree to an enforcement of the rules thus shutting out the curb and counter dealers.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

The feature of the real estate happenings seems to be the suburban advance, for the announcement that the Rapid Transit Company will at once inaugurate its policy of pushing its extensions has created a large demand for good outside residence properties. Kalihi has had its share of the increase of interest. There have been sales all along the line there, the principal ones being in the recently laid out additions, though there have been transfers which cover property back from the main thoroughfare. W. C. Achi reports increased inquiry for small residence lots, and there is already some interest being shown in the proposed section where the new Kaunakapili church will be located.

College Hills will be the first of the suburbs to have the cars in daily operation. The curves and switches for the completion of the tracks of the Rapid Transit company, which now run only to the Manoa entrance into the tract, are being placed in position, and the work will be rushed to speedy completion. The expectation is that the line will be in regular operation not later than the week beginning November 4th. This will give the people a chance to see the residence sites and to view the entire tract, which the owners believe will be the best advertisement for the place. There will be, it is understood, a twenty-minute service inaugurated on this branch of the line, the car which makes the Hills run connecting with every other car of the main line at Punahou street. There is some talk that when the new Pawaa branch is done and the cars are started there may be made a division of the main line cars, so that every other one will go to the Hills and to Pawaa. The proposed Rapid Transit branch down Alexander street is meeting with much encouragement, and the consent agreement of the property owners, which must be signed by a majority of them, giving the company permission to lay the tracks, is being rapidly signed. There is increased demand for McCully tract places in consequence of the arrangements for a substitute for mule power transit.

Among the transfers which have been reported during the week are those of two lots on College Hills from W. Wolters to Charles H. Atherton, the price being an advance of some \$700 over the purchase price. James F. Morgan sold to August Drier a beach lot between John Ewa and the old Waterhouse place, in old Waikiki, being something above 50x150 feet for \$5,000.

The letting of the contract for the Hall building, to be completed by the middle of March of next year, means the rehabilitation of the appearance of Fort street. This structure will be an ornament to the corner, being highly ornate, three stories in height, which will be in accord with the other buildings adjoining. If present plans for them are carried out, Traphagen, the architect of the new block, has made it, according to the plans, as pretty as is consistent with highest available floor spaces. It is understood that the building will cost complete something in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

There are in course of preparation preliminary sketches for two more blocks on Fort street, though the arrangements have not been completed the owners being in the States, but the outlook is that there will be important improvements in Upper Fort street not later than the first of the year.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL PROSPECTS

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Telegraphing to the Record-Herald from Washington, Walter Wellman says:

"The United States and Great Britain have reached an agreement concerning the isthmian canal question, and now a treaty will be presented to the Senate for its ratification early in the coming session. I am now able to give the substance of this treaty. It provides:

(1) For the abrogation of the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty in toto.

(2) For the neutral isthmian canal, in case one be constructed by the United States, open in time of peace to ships of all nations upon equal terms.

(3) This neutrality is guaranteed by the United States alone, and other maritime powers are not invited to participate in such guarantee. Great Britain is inferentially one of the guarantors because she is a party to this treaty.

(4) In case of war, the United States reserves the right to take such steps for its own protection as it may deem proper.

"It will be seen that the new treaty meets the principal objections which were offered to the old Hay-Pauncefote convention, and which led to its rejection by the Senate."

Wellman says that while the principle of neutrality is asserted, the United States alone guarantees that neutrality, and no European powers are invited to give their assent to it. It was this invitation to Europe, more than any other feature which led to the defeat of the former treaty.

By the terms of the new treaty, the United States may in time of war deal with the canal as it deems best for its own interests. It may close the canal to the ships of its enemies, and could if it were thought advisable furnish no one believes it ever will be, fortify the channel or its terminal in a broad sense, the isthmian waterway is to be "all American." The United States is to build it, and to have complete control of it, unhampered by onerous restrictions.

Ambassador Choate has brought to the United States a draft of the new treaty, and President Roosevelt will have it in his hands. The President will be able to discuss it on his forthcoming message to Congress. He warmly approves of it.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The members of the Isthmian Commission are having a serious controversy over determining whether or not they will recommend to the United States government over the Nicaragua or the Panama route. In the Commission's first preliminary report, presented last winter, the Nicaragua route was recommended by the entire Commission. Since then, serious obstacles are said to have been discovered in the

way of engineering work in the Nicaragua canal route, and some members of the Commission have announced their purpose to recommend that the government take by purchase, if possible, the Panama Canal property. The Commission's report has not been made up yet, as to conclusions. Nothing but conclusions remain for discussion, however, and there will be a meeting of the Commission in Washington within the next ten days, and it is then expected that the matter as to which route is to be selected will be decided upon.

Former Senator Pasco, of Florida, is one man who has clanged from the Nicaragua to the Panama route. He signed the Nicaragua report a year ago, and early in the summer he told your correspondent that he had not changed his mind. But since then he has changed, and is now very apt to record his vote, as the member of the Commission for the Panama route, basing his change entirely upon reports received from engineers who have examined both routes upon the order of the Commission.

Y. W. C. A. VISITED BY A ROBBER

On Friday afternoon of last week, at about 2 o'clock, a bag containing \$200 was stolen from the desk of Mrs. Brown, the secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, in the rooms of the association in the Boston block, and the matter was placed in the hands of the police as soon as the loss was discovered. Detectives were put upon the case immediately, and suspicion was directed toward one person, a woman, whom the Grand Jury has been examining this week. Circumstantial evidence was obtained from several sources by which the police concentrated their suspicions towards one person who had been seen in the rooms on the day the money was stolen. High Sheriff Brown had conferred with the suspect at his office prior to the examination before the Grand Jury, but little information was gained. The residence of the suspect was placed under surveillance and searched, and the results placed before the Grand Jury. There was another hearing before that body on Tuesday and Wednesday.

KING'S CORONATION.

Rules and Regulations Brought of Middle Ages.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—There is a high society today owing to the fact that the earl marshal has issued the rules and regulations governing what is to be worn at the coronation of King Edward.

The whole document breathes of the middle ages, when distinctions in dress were considered so essential, and the quaintness of the phraseology in which the attendance of the nobility of the United Kingdom is required "at the solemnity of the royal coronation of the most sacred majesty," and describing the regulations in regard to dressing and head-dresses is distinctly medieval.

ALARM FOR THE KING

His Throat Causes More or Less Anxiety.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Anxiety concerning King Edward's real condition is acute. The court circular, issued today, announced that the King and Queen drove yesterday to Aberfeldy Castle to visit Countess Clanwilliam, and that Sir James Reid, whose vacation in the Scottish Highlands has been suddenly cut short, in order that the physician might examine the King before he had gone to London. The inference might be drawn from these facts that the King was better. If he has rheumatism and lumbago, as semi-officially announced, the fact that he went out driving in the damp, chilly atmosphere at Balmoral would indicate that he had found at least temporary relief. If cancer of the throat has developed, as persistent rumors assert, Sir James Reid would have hardly left the royal patient so soon. But there is no positive official statement concerning the King's true ailment or his actual condition. And its just that positive statement that is needed to quiet public alarm.

No intimation of any change in the King's condition has been received at Marlborough House, though newspaper advices from Aberdeen said the dispatches received from Balmoral announce that His Majesty has almost completely recovered and has arranged to attend services in Grathie church tomorrow. It is also said the air of Scotland has unfavorably affected the King, and for that reason his doctors have advised him to cut short his visit to Balmoral.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A cable to the Tribune from London says: Public apprehension respecting the King's health may not be groundless, but it is at least premature. He is in no immediate danger, as his medical adviser has been summoned to treat him for lumbago or rheumatism. The King is not believed to be seriously indisposed by those who have access to the court or are in touch with diplomatic circles. At the same time it is probable that he has been nervous and apprehensive respecting his throat ailment and that the physicians have found it difficult to reassure him.

It is also said that insurance companies are not willing to take additional risks on his life. This is not an idle rumor, but the statement made by an insurance expert who has the best facilities for learning the facts in the case.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—No intimation of any change in the King's condition has been received at Marlborough House, though special advices from Aberdeen say that dispatches received from Balmoral at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon announce that his majesty is almost completely recovered and has arranged to attend services in the Grathie Church tomorrow.

The Court Circular, issued tonight, does not mention the King's movements, as the weather at Balmoral is understood to be very bad.

During the indoor games of the Louisville Interstate Fair two world's records were broken. John Flanagan of the Irish Athletic Club of New York threw the hammer 170 feet one-half inch. The previous record was 169 feet 4 inches. Flanagan also broke the world's record in the discus throw. He made 119 feet 7 1/2 inches. The previous record was 115 feet 9 inches.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES, whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs and Swellings.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 25c each, and in cases containing six bottles for \$1.50. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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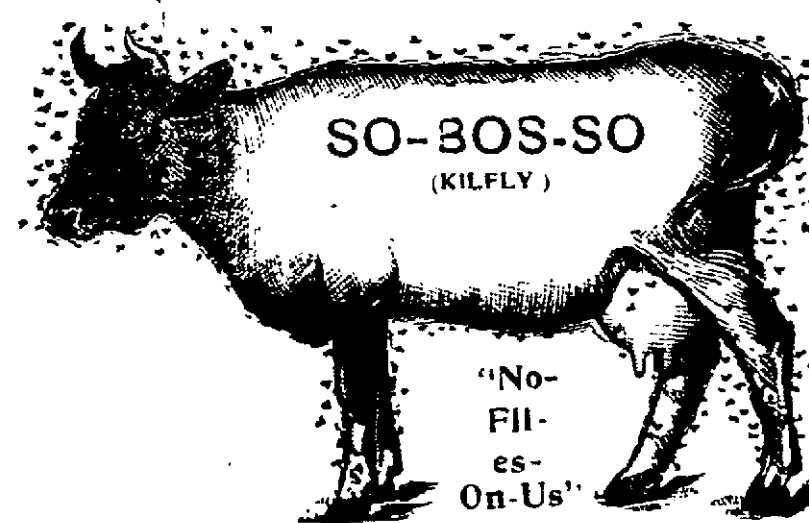
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Put up in gallon, 5
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SO-BOS-SO
(KILFLY)

"No-Fill-es-On-Us"

A Liquid Mixture
Designed to Protect
COWS AND HORSES
From Torture by
Flies

A Valuable Disinfectant
and Germicide.

SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 2 to 5 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned. If your animals are troubled with lice use SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

FOR HORSES.

SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable, at the same time preventing the tireless torture of flies.

Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and often times obliged to stand for long intervals, harassed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet.

Your use of SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Kilfly has proved a perfect success in the Territory, and until the arrival of large quantities recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and ready to ship to the Territory.

Summers from the HORN FLY should give Kilfly a trial.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 22, 1901.

General Alger, in his efforts to revive the old best of the island, will find that it has not only been embalmed but buried.

A new insane asylum is not a sufficient cause for an extra session of the legislature, unless there is a guarantee that the courts will adjudge the majority party members as fit subjects to occupy the new buildings.

Ocean passengers who complain of being deceived by gamblers deserve scant sympathy. It takes two to make a gamble and it is not on record that anybody who kept out of the game lost money by it.

President Roosevelt is said to be interested in Hawaiian matters. That is a good sign. If he will look into them closely enough he will discover an incipient Tammany forming here which would put Croker and even Tweed to an open shame.

This is the last week the murderer Calogosz will spend on earth. Next Monday will be the first of a few days in which his execution must take place. He will die in the electric chair. Instantly and painlessly. Fate has been more merciful to him than he was to his victim.

The Chinese indemnity will not come out of the Boxers nor the men who started the Boxer movement, but will be wrung from the hard hands of the peasantry who knew nothing about the uprising and cared less. They are the kind of people who, after a war, always have the butcher's bill to pay.

The new Amur of Afghanistan has made overtures, it is said, to both the British and Russians. Naturally he wants to keep the peace with both as any departure from the status of a buffer state would mean the loss of his sovereignty. It may be expected, however, that his capital will be the scene of some extraordinary diplomatic intrigues for some time to come.

There are several ways by which McKinley might be honored here—by a statue, an emblematic fountain, a memorial bridge, a stone or marble arch or a free ward in a hospital. It all depends on the amount of money raised. Inclination points to a statue providing that it shall be as much a work of art in its way as the heroic bronze which commemorates Hawaii's first and greatest King.

Policy would suggest no ransom for Miss Stone; humanity a large and speedy one. In the conflict of interests humanity has won and the State Department has agreed to pay the money demanded by the brigands. The fact that other people are now pretty sure to be caught and held for ransom is the unpleasant feature of the case but both the Government and the missionary bodies have concluded to take the chances.

The death of Lorenzo Snow, fifth President of the Utah church leaves the way open for the presidency of Joseph F. Smith, a descendant of the founder of Mormonism. The late Mr. Snow was one of the remarkable group of men who made their way across the plains before 1850 and reclaimed the desert which is now a State. Like the others he was a polygamist. Among the incidents of his varied career were sentences of imprisonment for unlawful cohabitation.

General Buller's confession that he advised the surrender of Ladysmith has brought a storm about his ears equal to that which is tingling the aridular nerves of Sampson and Schley. The victims of a war do not all go down on the battlefield by any means. The most conspicuous ones are generally moved down by public opinion at home. All the earlier Generals of the Army of the Potomac are in that unfortunate class and not a few British commanders in South Africa.

A paper in Mississippi the source of whose inspiration one need not go far to seek says the Act to Mitigate was secured by Governor Dole last winter from a subversive legislature. As the act was on the statute books for forty years and as the late legislature wasted about half a session in trying to pick quarrels with the Governor the information in a Mississippi may be considered unique. It is a all four however with most of the judicial briefs in the anti-Dole campaign.

The depth of the aim sphere is a matter of great uncertainty. The Belgian Royal Meteorological Observatory has been seeking out the height on the problem, and has collected three widely varying estimates by distinguished authorities. But first miles. Bravais recently. Mann, eight miles. Calandrau 100 Schiaparelli 157. Marie Davy 187. Ritter 215. Early in the nineteenth century British physicists generally assumed the depth to be forty-seven miles. Meteors which become incandescent through friction with the air afford a means of a rough testing these estimates and Sir R. Ball Ball shows that the figure is the nearest by stating that meteors have been observed at a height of 70 to 80 miles.

ENGLISH TRIBUTE TO M'KINLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—The following letter and poem written by the Right Reverend Charles W. Stubbs, dean of Ely Cathedral, England, were received in this city yesterday by George C. Thomas, the millionaire banker of Philadelphia, who is in attendance at the Episcopal general convention as a lay deputy and also as the treasurer of the board of missions.

Deanery, Ely, Sept. 20, 1901.

Dear Mr. George C. Thomas.—When Queen Victoria died you most kindly sent me a telegram of sympathy and followed it by a letter containing a service paper of your church, which touched me much. You will have seen by the newspapers how the tragic death of your President has touched the heart of England. Last week at all our services in the minister the special prayers of our people were asked for the President. On the day of his death the flag of England floated at half mast from the minister tower, and yesterday a special service of a mourning character was held in the afternoon. This morning's papers are full of the accounts of the services throughout the country, at Westminster Abbey, at St. Paul's, everywhere.

I send you some lines of mine, "In Memoriam," which I wrote and which appeared in last night's Westminster Gazette, in which I have freely tried to express my sympathy. You may care to see them.

God have you all in His great comfort and overrule this sad death for the hallowing of your nation and the good of all. My wife joins me in warmest sympathy. Ever most sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. STUBBS

IN MEMORIAM.

'Good-by all, good-by. It is God's way. His will be done.'—The President's last words.

"It is God's way." Take comfort, O my soul!
 His path of peace lies ever through the land
 Of sorrow. Yet for all, with saving hand,
 He holds the wheels of life with strong control.

Brave heart! "It is God's way!" Christ's creed in truth
 Was thine. His prayer: "On earth the reign of God!"
 Was thine, and thine the dolorous way He trod,
 Victim of senseless folly, void of truth.

"It is God's way. His will be done!" Thy King
 Hath called thee, and for hard-won heavenly wage
 Gives nobler work, and loftier embassy,
 To be through Death thy nation's hallowing.

O Heart of Mercy! come with healing light.
 Shine on her soul who sits with sorrow crowned,
 Chase far the shadows, till the day be found
 And cherished memories merge in perfect sight.

Thou King of Nations and their heart's Desire,
 O Cornerstone, man's starting place and goal,
 Our manhood's faith in history's unread scroll,
 Enhearten with Thy Spirit's holy fire.

O Sovereign Lord of Love, in hell's despite,
 Bid war's black death and madman's rage to cease;
 Oh, guide Thy peoples by the Way of Peace
 Through cleansing splendors to the Gates of Light!

Deanery, Ely, September 16, 1901.

CHARLES W. STUBBS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RECORD.

While in Congress the late President McKinley favored Civil Service Reform. He was, however, bitterly censured by the reformers during the last two years for refusing to enforce its principles. The merits of the controversy are not here discussed. If the late President failed to reach the ideals of the reformers, it was because he had substantial reasons for doing so. The new President also, during the last four years, has not altogether followed his ideals closely, though more closely than any statesman of modern times. He has occasionally and unwillingly put square pegs into round holes. He found, as all statesmen find, that successful government is a compromise with things one doesn't quite approve, whether it be a monarchy or a democracy. But he has refused entire allegiance to his party, and it was through his insubordination that he was forbidden another term of office as governor of the State of New York, and was "promoted downwards" to the neutral office of Vice-President in order to get him out of the way. An awful calamity has made him the head of the Federal State.

Under these circumstances what will he do? He has put himself fully on record in many writings. We will quote a few of his words.

As president of the Federal Civil Service Commission for six years, he said: "Under the spoils system a hundred men would have been turned out, but under the Civil Service Law, as administered under our supervision, ninety-nine men were kept in."

In all our dealings there was no single instance wherein the politics of any person or the political significance of any action was so much as taken into account in any case that arose."

From the beginning of the present system each President of the United States has been its friend, but no President has been a radical Civil Service reformer. "Each has been a sincere party man, and each has been obliged to conform more or less closely to the wishes of his party associates and fellow party leaders." (The use of the word "obliged" is a text on which the President might have made some edifying remarks.) He says: "Appointments and removals for political reasons in places where the duties are wholly non-political cannot be defended by any man who looks at public affairs from the proper standpoint."

"The friends of the Civil Service Law, like the friends of all other laws, would be in a bad way if they had to rely solely on the backing of the timid good."

"President Harrison had been inaugurated on March 4th (1889) and Postmaster-General Wadsworth permitted the spoilsmen to take advantage of the necessary delay and turn out half of the employees who were Democrats, and replace them by Republicans. This was an outrageous act, deserving the severe censure it received, but it was perfectly legal."

The appointing officers should be watched. "To an even greater extent of course this applies to the President, he says."

Every year has taken us measurably nearer that ideal of pure and decent government which is dear to the heart of every honest American.

These extracts taken at random from President Roosevelt's recent writings indicate the character of the man. He has committed himself to the general policy of the late President. Men of all parties will now watch him in his attempt to carry his ideals into the administration of the laws, especially will they look for symptoms of the Presidential disease known as the Second term mania, which may manifest itself in moderating his zeal for reform. Those who know him believe that he is an immune from this disease.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bergstrom were passengers on the City of Paris, which left Sunday morning for San Francisco. Mr. Bergstrom built the new pipe organ for Kawaiahae Church and came down to superintend its erection. He also erected the organ in the German Lutheran Church.

A M'KINLEY STATUE.

We hope the McKinley monument project will crystallize into a subscription large enough to pay for a work of art which will testify as well to the good taste as to the patriotism of the people of Honolulu.

In this matter the Governor has taken the initiative and a meeting of those interested will occur this morning.

The monument ought to be built. McKinley was Hawaii's first American President. Other parts of the Union may date from Washington or Jefferson or Lincoln or Grant, but this part dates from McKinley. Hawaii owes the lamented statesman much and has profited by his policy and example, it owes America more and, with all its wealth, has paid no sculptural tribute to great Americans and but little to its own domestic leaders. We may well break the continuity of neglect by setting up in some public place a figure of McKinley worthy of the man and of these Islands.

It appears that nothing will be done for the present to Americanize the Episcopal church in these Islands. In other insular countries under the flag the Episcopate has assumed jurisdiction; here the case is treated differently. It would appear that the Convention hesitates to take the See with the Bishop, which is his proposal, thereby incurring the cost of maintenance, and it also hesitates, very naturally, to cut him loose from a service which has occupied him for a quarter of a century. This dilemma has led to a waiting attitude, by which the convention apparently conveys the hope that the trouble in the church may be amicably adjusted on the ground.

If malaria is conveyed by mosquitoes it is probable that other insects may play a like part. A French physician records that a certain family had a member who for years was subject to frequent malarial attacks and that three children in the family were seized with the disease directly after some cleaners were brought into the house. The malaria germ was found in lice on the plants.

KEROSENE OIL ON TARO PLANTS

Mr. E. C. Bond of Kohala, writes to Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry Taylor an interesting letter on the subject of kerosene oil in taro patches. Mr. Bond says that when he was planting taro some years ago he was subject to considerable loss by an insect the same as similar to the Japanese beetle. This thickly covered the leaves and stems of the plant, and apparently sucked the life out of it so that the leaf stems finally curved downward and the plant succumbed entirely, the taro being rendered useless. He stopped the outlet of the patch threw kerosene oil on the water and raised the water until the whole plant was submerged. This was done for the purpose of having the oil reach all the insects for of course any system of spraying would fail to reach the undersides of the leaves. After a few hours sometimes over night he let the water down. The oil had effectually done its work as to the insects. As every part of the plant had been touched by the oil, the leaves turned more or less yellow, but new leaves were out in a few days and he never discovered that the taro had suffered any damage. This process made him banks (kuuana) necessary, and as new insects had full possession again in two or three weeks, he gave up the practice. Mr. Bond was told however that the natives either on Maui or Oahu put a bottle of kerosene oil at the inlet of each taro patch in such a way that the oil escaped from the bottle gradually and kept the surface of the water continually covered with a scum of oil. This of course would have no effect on insects that lived in the plant above water, but he never had reason to suppose it would harm the taro. Mr. Bond says he is somewhat of a skeptic in Hawaiian words being spelled correctly. He has noticed in the Gazette that "Mamane" was the correct spelling of "mamane".

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Nigel Jackson has been appointed a special officer on Kauai.

Work on the foundation of the Hall building has been started, under the direction of Fred Harrison.

Among the passengers on the Mauna Loa was Julian Monsarrat, who is returning to his home on Hawaii.

Judge Humphreys is at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, and is now expected to return on the Sonoma, the 30th.

E. R. Hendry received notice by the Alameda of his appointment as United States marshal to succeed the late Daniel A. Ray.

The commissioner of agriculture is importing 500 pounds of the best seed potatoes to be obtained in California, for parties on Maui.

The new bank fixtures for the First American Bank of Hawaii are being installed in the new bank quarters in the McIntyre building.

Mr. G. F. Renton, manager of the Ewa plantation, expects to leave for the Coast on Wednesday, in the Alameda, to visit his family.

Reports brought by the Kinu say that there was considerable rain on the Hamakua coast Thursday evening, but not enough to do much good.

Thomas I. Dillon, an attorney from San Francisco is at present visiting Col. Will E. Fisher. He has been making a tour of the world, and has decided to remain in this city.

Robert Boyd, engineer of the road work of the Public Works Department, leaves today for Hawaii, where he will go over the routes laid out by the commissioner and his assistant.

Prof. T. F. Sedgewick leaves today for Maui to investigate the potato blight on that island. He will also inspect the results of the forest fires at Hamakua, before his return next Sunday.

A small water pipe burst last night in the excavation next to the Young Men's Christian Association, and several persons who passed by were drenched by the stream which fell into the street.

There was a lively demand yesterday for plants and trees from Agricultural Commissioner Wray Taylor. The greatest call was for palms and shade trees, to be used for planting on new lots recently laid out.

The steamer Nilbau, which arrived from Kauai yesterday, brought the news of the death of D. K. Kahanu, which occurred at 11 o'clock on the night of the 11th. Kahanu was the manager of Kealia ranch.

Three Chinese rigs mixed up in a disastrous runaway on Punchbowl street yesterday morning. No one was injured, though the vehicles were somewhat disabled, and dirty laundry was strewn promiscuously along the road.

An eleven-year-old Chinese boy was killed by falling timbers Saturday near the City Mill Company's premises on the Iwilei road, where a new dock is being erected by Cotton brothers. An inquest will be held Tuesday evening.

Among the passengers on the Claudine, from Maui, was Mr. J. R. Myers, the manager of Hamoa plantation. Mr. Myers is accompanied by his wife and mother. The latter is returning to her home in Portland, after an eight months' visit with her son.

Paymaster Hall, formerly in charge of the local station, has been ordered to Honolulu to relieve Paymaster Phillips. Paymaster Hall is reported made a request for the assignment, having been charmed during his first stay.

The old American League pole which was recently presented to Major Robinson, U. S. A., for the army quarter-master's department, has been newly painted, the derrick rigged, the hoist dug for the base, and all is in readiness to replace it in front of the stone barracks.

T. Clive Davies, the delegate to the Episcopal convention at San Francisco returned Saturday. He believes that the convention will take favorable action to the recognition of the American church here, though no definite decision had been reached prior to his departure.

Dr. T. T. French, of Wailanae, has been appointed Hawaiian correspondent of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association. The plan of the association is to collect once a month all possible information concerning the graduates of the school and publish it for distribution.

Capt. Charles Bradford Hudson, who with the other members of the United States fish commission, has been stopping at the Moana for the last four months, has left for his home in Washington, D. C. Mr. Hudson is the son of the psychologist and writer, T. Jay Hudson, author of "The Divine Pedagogues of Man," "The Law of Psychic Phenomena," and other metaphysical works.

Superintendent Boyd received a wireless telegram Saturday from W. E. Ball, stating that the Wailuku reservoir at Wailuku, Maui, has been seriously damaged. No further information was obtained, excepting a request that either Boyd or Campbell come immediately. Both of these gentlemen leave on the Kinu for Wailuku, and will then cross over to Lahaina, returning next Sunday.

A letter from Delegate Wilcox, asking for information regarding the question of public lands has been received by Land Commissioner E. R. Boyd. The delegate will soon return to Washington, and wants a statement from the land commissioner, as public lands will probably be one of the principal Hawaiian questions.

Market Inspector Berndt has received a letter from David Starr Jordan, which states that the United States fishery ship Albatross will come to the Islands December 1 on a fishing expedition which will extend to April 14. President Jordan thanked Mr. Berndt for his valuable help and requested him to continue the same.

It is proposed to erect the rum distillery at Nanakuli, using the material from sugar plantations for its manufacture. F. Brown and James Lars are interested in the scheme. The matter has been submitted to Attorney General Dole, in order that he may give an opinion as to whether such an institution can be permitted in this Territory.

Oahu Plantation Out

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Oahu Sugar Company yesterday the monthly dividend was reduced from one per cent to fifty cents a share. This action will have to be endorsed by the stockholders at the meeting to be held next month. It was said that the reason was excessive cost of preparing for the new crop, and expense for labor. The stock of the plantation has dropped to \$120 in anticipation of this action.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Core Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

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Now is the time to drink GINGER ALE

full of Aroma, the best in the market. Honolulu Punch made from the Kola Nut.

THE DELICIOUS POMELO, made from pure grape fruit. IRONBREW, a non-alcoholic life renewer.

ROOT BEER, the throat quencher. WILD CHERRY, possesses the rich quality of the fruit—AND MANY OTHER POPULAR FLAVORS.

Factory: Emma and Vineyard Streets. PHONE BLUE 1871.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 4 wheels connected, 8 feet wheel base, 34" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil pump, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order.

The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Kahului wharf, Maui.

Beautiful Gifts

Just look into our corner window and see the pretty things.

Rich Cut Glass, Sterling Silver, Ornaments, etc. We carry a large assortment, and our goods are up to date.

Gurney Refrigerators

In the other window you will see a display of Gurney Refrigerators, the greatest ice saver made. A Refrigerator (not an ice box) for \$10 seems very reasonable, does it not?

One dollar and a half a month for ice is all it will cost you to run this little beauty.

Jewel Stoves

We cannot close without mentioning our Jewel Stoves. You can purchase one for \$10.50, which consumes very little fuel and bakes perfectly. Remember that we carry extra parts for all our stoves and can do all the work connected with the same.

We sell Refrigerators and Stoves on the installment plan, and will allow you a fair price for your old stove or refrigerator regardless of the make.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in CROCKERY GLASS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

325 Market Street, Honolulu

Particular attention given to mail and telephone orders.

WISCONSIN MAY COME

Belief Battleship Will Bring Adm. Casey.

NAVAL officers here expect that the new battleship Wisconsin, the latest product of the builders of the Oregon, will come to this port bearing Rear Admiral Casey, in command of the squadron, on his way to Pago Pago. This belief is based on the fact that the great ship has not the coal capacity to make the run without stopping here for a replenishing of its supply.

While there may be a change in plans which will keep the Wisconsin at home, there will be some movement of naval vessels within the coming week, as there is a court martial to meet at Pago Pago and the accused and his judges must proceed to Tutuila, where the alleged offenses were committed and the hearings must be had. Rear Admiral Casey will be the head of the court and orders were received by steamer of Saturday, making Capt. Merry, the commandant of this station, a member of the body. The third member without doubt will be one of the officers either of the flagship or the Solace.

Commander Benjamin F. Tilley is to be tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. It is alleged that often he has been seen under the influence of liquor, and that he has done many other things which are reprehensible. It is said at Washington that the charges are made by many of the missionaries at Samoa, who have not agreed with Commander Tilley during his term of office. Commander Tilley is the naval governor of Tutuila, also commandant of the Abarenda, the station ship, and has been on the station for some time. He is now in the United States, where he went early in June on leave of absence, which has been extended since. While in San Francisco at that time he was found on the street, beaten and robbed, and it was said that he had been drugged, though there were other and less sensational reasons for the condition of the naval officer.

Commander Tilley will be a passenger for his station, though he has been relieved from command pending his court martial in the naval transport Solace. The ship was supposed to have been laid up for a long time, and orders were sent out for the shipment of supplies for the Samoan station to be forwarded in the schooner Whalen. But at the last moment these orders were countermanded and the Solace commissioned for the trip. The ship was to have sailed from San Francisco October 15th, and the orders for Capt. Merry were that he sail from here, in this vessel. Should there be any delays it is probable that Commander Tilley will come down in the Sonoma, in which case he may be joined here by Capt. Merry.

There was one report at San Francisco that the Iowa would be sent down with Admiral Casey, but the general opinion there was that the newer vessel would be chosen for the trip. The charges against Tilley have caused some surprise as there was nothing of record at the department which indicated that there was any such action in the wind. The officer has always been one of the most eminently satisfactory officials in the service.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Marquis Ito is ill in Chicago of heart disease.

Spain has ordered the paying of taxes in gold.

Dimmick hopes to escape conviction at San Francisco.

Another American railroad is to be built into Dawson.

Six women were injured by a boiler explosion at Erie, Pa.

A rich gold strike has been reported from Tucson, Arizona.

The British cruiser Amphion has been ordered to Panama.

The cruiser Philadelphia is to relieve the Iowa at Panama.

Military stores are being smuggled into Colombia as fireworks.

A deep sea gold mine has been discovered off the coast of Nome.

Roosevelt is to receive the degree of LL. D. from Yale on October 23.

A settlement of the new canal treaty is expected within a few weeks.

The proposed Austrian protective tariff is being severely criticized.

Conrad of Elkhart, Ind., received four medals at the Buffalo Exposition, for superiority in musical instruments.

Turkey has accepted the American consul at Harput, Thomas H. Norton.

Awards were announced at the Pan-American Exposition. There were no winners from the Hawaiian Islands.

The Santa Fe directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent.

The United States army post at San Carlos, Arizona, has been located by soldiers.

General Smith and a battalion of the Seventh Infantry have been ordered to Samoa.

A geological survey of the South-eastern coast of Alaska has been completed.

Charles C. Adams was acquitted of the murder of Dr. Joseph at Oakland.

A Spokane banker has been notified that he has been a party to a fraud in Germany.

J. Hann Mustel is the first New York publisher to publish a syndicated article in his paper.

German Vice-Jagade, who had been beaten by the police at La Chaux-de-Fonds.

The Duke of Marlborough is being sued for failure to pay for a bridal gift to his wife.

Judge W. R. Day has been chosen president of the McKinley Memorial

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 7.

Secretary H. E. Cooper handed the annual report of the governor of Hawaii territory to Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock Saturday, Oct. 5. It can not be said to have been complete at that time, for Mr. Cooper, who immediately departed that afternoon for his former home in Boston, planned to write more on the operations of the territorial government, which will be inserted in the proofs when he returns to Washington about Oct. 21. The contents of the document are closely guarded but it is known that the report is very comprehensive, covering the work of the territorial government in its various phases, especially the operations of the laws affecting public lands and including several instruction maps. He has also left with the Interior Department a considerable number of photographs of the enterprises, industries, and people of the islands, which will be incorporated in this report as printed.

During all of the week, ending Saturday, Oct. 5, Mr. Cooper was engaged busily in completing as far as he could, this annual report. He had also to prepare the annual estimates, which included estimates for public buildings, light houses, dredging of harbors, and other improvements that the government is expected to undertake. These estimates, prepared after a visit to Secretary Gage and several sub-officials of the Treasury Department, were filed Saturday, Oct. 5, with the chief of the bureau of warrants and appropriations of the Treasury Department and will be printed in full when Congress has assembled. It is altogether probable that they will be printed in a separate document and not together with the large volume of estimates for all the Departments of the Federal government. These estimates were printed separately last year.

Mr. Cooper has asked for large appropriations of money. It should be remembered that Congress may not appropriate all that is asked. Such is the case with all government estimates submitted to that body through the Treasury Department. However, it is interesting to know that generous requests have been made and that nothing has been left undone in that regard.

For improvement of the harbor of Hilo Mr. Cooper estimates that \$500,000 should be appropriated by Congress. This would be used chiefly in the construction of a breakwater from Coconut Island to the reef at the edge of the channel. He also estimates that the sum of \$250,000 is needed for the improvement of the harbor at Honolulu—for deepening, widening, and dredging. Before he made up these estimates of \$750,000 Mr. Cooper consulted with the chief of engineers at the War Department, Gen. Gillespie, who concurred in the amounts.

Mr. Cooper also called on the officials composing the lighthouse board at the Treasury Department about lighthouses and boats. With their concurrence he has recommended to the Treasury Department in his estimates, now with the chief of the bureau of warrants and appropriations, \$150,000 for the construction of a lighthouse tender and \$250,000 for the construction of a revenue cutter. Mr. Cooper has made a further recommendation of \$80,000 for the construction of seven new lighthouses, one each for the following localities: Makapuu Point, island of Oahu; Kahului, Maui island; Puna, Kailua, Kawaihae and Mahukona, all on the island of Hawaii; and Kalaekalau on the island of Molokai. His estimates to the Treasury Department also include \$9,000 for buoys for Honolulu and \$3,000 for buoys on the other islands.

After a consultation with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Allen, and Supervising Architect of the Treasury Taylor, Mr. Cooper submitted an estimate of \$16,000 for a new postoffice at Hilo, and \$6,000 for a new custom house at Hilo, also an estimate of \$149,020 for purchase of a site for a public building in Honolulu. In this estimate he presented the cost of several plots of land, together with the names of the present owners. Mr. Allen advised Mr. Cooper to make up for the Treasury Department a plan of the amount of floor space that would be needed for the proposed building at Honolulu together with a statement of other details which he could furnish and which would be useful for the information of

Association.

Manilla scouts were repulsed by Filipinos in Batangas, Leutenants Ban being killed.

The sugar trust continues making cuts in an effort to down the beet sugar industry.

F. D. Underwood is said to be slated for the presidency of the Great Northern Railroad.

The net earnings of the Western Union Telegraph Company last year were \$5,685,243.

A Palouse, Wash. man eloped not only with another man's wife but also his two children.

Prominent New Yorkers are accused on perjury in connection with a Montana mining fight.

The kidnappers of Miss Stone are said to have been surrounded on the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier.

Passengers on the White Star liner Oceanic complained that they had been forced by rambblers.

Miss Charlotte Hill, daughter of the railway magnate, was married to Geo. T. Stale at St. Paul.

George W. Hays, register of the land office at Burns, Ore., has been removed by President Roosevelt.

Four Chinese being smuggled into the United States were captured aboard a ship near Port Pigeon.

The parents of Mrs. Hugh Tate of Denver will not permit her to enter the Colorado beauty contest.

Russia may seize Herat, in Afghanistan, to protect the fourth son of the Ameri, who claims the throne.

the supervising architect of the Treasury and other officials. Mr. Cooper promised to do this at his earliest opportunity.

Attorney General Knox said Saturday, Oct. 5, that he had not yet prepared the opinion for President Roosevelt about the legality of the legislative act providing for a new circuit judgeship. He had at that time, however, gathered considerable material for the opinion, including laws of the Territory, the specific language of the Organic Act, and expected to have the opinion prepared before many days. It would be useless to conjecture what the tenor of the opinion will be, except that the Attorney General from a casual examination of the law had a sufficient doubt about its validity to caution the President against an appointment till the matter is thoroughly studied by him. It goes without saying that, in any event, it will be some weeks before there will be an additional judge.

Colonel Samuel Parker of Honolulu, who crossed the Pacific on the same steamer with Mr. Cooper, arrived in Washington several days after him, and on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 1, registered at the Arlington. With him were Mr. R. C. A. Peterson and Mr. W. J. Kane, both of Honolulu, who also registered at the Arlington. Colonel Parker was under the weather for three or four days following, and part of the time was confined to his room, but his illness, due to the change of the weather and change of diet, was not serious. He has filed at the Department of the Interior a request for a rehearing on, and a consideration of the decision that the territorial government can not be allowed to lease for ninety-nine years public lands in North Kohala for irrigating ditches, looking to the improvement and reclamation of land that is now useless. The matter will be held till Nov. 15, that Col. Parker may file briefs in support of his motion to reconsider, but it is claimed at the Department that the prospects of a change in the decision are remote. Colonel Parker expects to remain here in Washington and vicinity for some time.

The Postoffice Department has made public this week a statement of the receipts and expenditures of postoffices in the Hawaiian Islands during the fiscal year ending June 30 last. This statement applies only to postoffices of the postal class, so-called, where postmasters are appointed by the president. There are now six offices of this class—Hilo, Honolulu, Kohala, Lahaina, Lihue, and Wailuku. Last year there were only three presidential offices—Hilo, Honolulu and Kohala—all of which were made presidential offices June 14, 1900. Lahaina and Lihue became presidential offices Oct. 1, 1900, and Wailuku became a presidential office Jan. 1, last. Usually it is feasible to compare the postal receipts of offices from year to year, and thus gain an idea of the growth of the postal business, which, incidentally, generally indicates the growth of business in different cities. It is not possible in the Hawaiian offices, however, because of the dates at which they came into the presidential class.

The gross postal receipts of the post-office at Honolulu for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, were \$62,919.18. Out of this sum the postmaster was paid a salary of \$3,200; clerk, hire amounted to \$35,000; rent, light and fuel to \$37,100; and other incidental expenses to \$4,225.20. The only free delivery of letters on the islands is at Honolulu, where the service for the same fiscal year cost \$800. This made the total expenses of the Honolulu office for the year \$35,001.03, leaving a net revenue to the government of \$27,918.15. These figures do not in any instance include the cost of transporting mails, which is kept in a separate account.

The gross receipts for postage and postal supplies at Hilo postoffice for the same period amounted to \$5,933.55. The postmaster's salary was \$2,100; clerk hire, \$2,700; rent, light and fuel, \$32.90; and other incidental expenses, \$943.30. Accordingly the total expenses of the Hilo office were \$5,826.20, and the net revenue \$1,137.35.

At Kohala the gross receipts were \$1,773.57, postmaster's salary, \$1,000; rent, light and fuel, \$10; other incidental expenses, \$2. The total expenses thus were \$1,012.50, and the net revenue \$761.07. From October 1, 1900, to June 30 last, the gross receipts of the Lahaina postoffice were \$1,917.73; the postmaster's salary, \$750; clerk hire, \$135; other incidental expenses, 16 cents; making the total expenses \$885.16, and the net revenue \$1,032.57. The gross receipts of the post-office at Lihue for exactly the same period were \$1,524.76; salary of postmaster, \$750; clerk hire, \$125; rent, light and fuel, \$25. The total expenses thus were \$910 and the net revenue \$614.76.

The gross receipts of the office at Wailuku from January 1 last to June 30 last, were \$62,17; salary of postmaster, \$500; clerk hire, \$90; other incidental expenses, 22 cents; total expenses, \$590.22, and net revenue, \$301.85.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

A Seattle corporation has been awarded a two million dollar contract for dredging the harbor of Manila.

China has demanded the withdrawal of foreign business houses from Peking because it is not a treaty port.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. and Miss Abby Aldrich daughter of Senator Aldrich were married at Providence, R. I.

A French writer scorns British methods in South Africa, and asserts that women and children are dying by the thousands.

The Vanderbilt party made a coaching trip from New York to Philadelphia and return in less than twenty-two hours.

Two British deserters were forcibly taken from an American ship at Halifax, with the consent of the United States consul.

The portrait of the late President McKinley is to be placed on a new issue of postal cards which will appear December 1st.

Russia may reduce tax on imported agricultural machinery.

Forty wrecks have been lost in recent storms in the North Sea.

The steamer Danube brought half a million of gold dust from Alaska.

Several girls in Chicago are going to have a newspaper devoted to their interests.

Further has crashed six automobile records and covered a mile in less than two hours.

Madame Dee de Bar and her husband may receive life imprisonment

MAINLAND SPORTING

Transylvania Won by Onward Silver.

Boralm, Lawson's great racer, is seriously sick.

A. T. Duffy of Georgetown University ran 100 yards at Louisville in 9.45 seconds.

Gold Heels set a track record at Gravesend by running a mile and a quarter in 2:35 2-5.

John Condon of Chicago has purchased \$50,000 worth of stock in the California Jockey Club.

Stanford, 0; Reliance, 0.

California, 5; Olympic, 0.

Monsoon won the great coursing event at St. Louis.

W. C. Whitney's Kilmarnock II won a \$20,000 race in Paris recently. J. Reiff rode.

Lipton intends to race Shamrock II against Columbia and Constitution next spring.

The Philadelphia cricketers defeated the Englishmen in the final contest by 229 runs.

Splinter Welch and Kid McFadden are matched to fight in San Francisco.

Al Weingot got the decision over Dan Creedon on a foul in the sixth round.

California's track team will go east next spring.

Joe Goddard, the old heavyweight pugilist, is competing in a six-day walking contest at Philadelphia.

Bob Fitzsimmons has taken out naturalization papers.

McKay's Heno won the \$20,000 Matron stakes at Morris Park.

Peter Stirling won the \$16,000 Kentucky Futurity for three-year-olds.

Tom Jenkins of Cleveland threw J. J. Rooney of Chicago in two straight falls.

Joe Bernstein and Billy M. Coursey fought a twenty-round draw.

Young Mowatt of Chicago and Toby Irwin of San Francisco are matched to fight on Oct. 23.

Lipton's request for another chance at the cup with his boat next year has been denied.

Emperor William is contemplating challenging for the America's cup.

King Edward has repurchased his racing outfit, Britannia.

Fournier broke the world's record for automobiles by doing a mile in 106.45.

Ed Geers won the Transylvania stake of \$5,000, 2:12 class trotting, with Onward Silver. Best time, 2:10 3/4.

The Abbot failed to break the world's wagon record at Lexington. Time, 2:06 1/2.

W. C. Whitney is now the owner of the great Billy Endurance, by Right. The horse was sold by J. W. Schorr for \$30,000.

At Morris Park, Chuctanumda ran seven furlongs in 1:26 and Musette six furlongs in 1:13, both track records.

George Green won from Tommy Ryan on a foul, after six rounds of hard fighting.

Jack O'Brien of New York won from Rufe Turner of Stockton in twenty rounds of hot work.

Forty thousand people saw Crescenzo lower the world's trotting record on a half-mile track by one-quarter of a second. Time, 2:03 1/4.

Only sixteen out of forty-nine men remained in the six days' walking match at Philadelphia on the day before the finish. At the end of the fifth day, the leaders were: Tracy, 41 miles; Gluck, 40 miles; Hegelman, 38 miles.

Young Peter Jackson knocked out Seale's Bill Quinn in nine rounds.

Lawson's Oxford Boy won the two-year-old trotting Futurity at Lexington.

In London!

Yellow fever has been almost eradicated from Cuba, according to General Wood's report.

Ernest Seton Thompson and his guide have been arrested in Colorado for violating the game laws.

The University of the Pacific, at San Jose, has established a chair of Chinese language and literature.

Oregon men have incorporated the American and Oriental Fair, which is to be held in Portland in 1905.

The fund for paying the ransom of Miss Stone had not reached more than half the amount necessary on October 11th.

Commandant Lotter, the Boer general, has been found guilty of treason and hanged, and has been sentenced to death.

Train robbers held up the night express of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad near Ashdown, Ark., but secured nothing.

It is understood that Julius A. Jamison is to be appointed chief justice of Arizona to succeed Webster Street, against whom charges have been pending for some time.

Joseph Choate, United States minister to Great Britain, has returned to New York, and a successor may be appointed. Senator Lodge and Senator Wolcott are mentioned.

It is said that William Waldorf Astor's gift of \$50,000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is made in the hope he will receive a title at the time of the coronation.

W. H. Mealey, an American mining man in Mexico, has been placed in jail, in order, it is said, to defraud him of the famous Norina de Rajan mines.

The matter has a head Minister Clayton.

A freight train and a construction train of the Santa Monica electric line crashed together during a dense fog, near Sherman on October 11. One fireman and four laborers were crushed to death and seven were wounded.

John G. Williams, a newspaper editor, has been appointed secretary to the United States delegate to the Congress of American Republics, which meets in Mexico, October 21.

Mustangs, or desert horses, are to be killed by hunters, a grand hunt having been organized to kill them off.

France wants Russia to reduce the duties on French wine and brandy, but Russia asks corresponding reductions in the duties on wheat and other agricultural products, as well as the reduction of the sanitary rules affecting Russian cattle.

A dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, October 8, says: Severe volcanic disturbances caused by volcanic action in the Pacific, raising the level of the ocean, occurred at 4 o'clock last night.

The Pacific coast of Nicaragua was flooded to a depth of eight feet and much damage was done.

BY AUTHORITY.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated January 19, 1897, made by A. P. Wahi, Ulakahinau (w.) and Kalawala, Kulo, her husband, Pahia, Kalo, Hopi (k.), Pahia (w.) and Kaulu (k.), all of Hana, Maui, to Henry Smith, Guardian of Fred. Aug. Wenner, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 101 on pages 472 to 474, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Henry Smith, Guardian, to the Reciprocity Sugar Company, by indenture dated October 30th, 1894, and recorded in said office in Liber 151 on page 150, which said mortgage was duly assigned by Geo. H. Robertson, Receiver of said Reciprocity Sugar Company, to E. Faxon Bishop, Trustee, by indenture dated September 2nd, 1896, and recorded in said office in Liber 165 on pages 134 to 136, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said E. Faxon Bishop, Trustee, to the Hamoa Plantation Company, an Hawaiian corporation, by indenture dated September 2nd, 1896, and recorded in Liber 165 on pages 136 and 137, the said Hamoa Plantation Company intends to

HELP FOR MISS STONE

The Government is Moving in the Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The machinery of the State Department is now at work to save from death or prolonged captivity Miss Helen Stone, the missionary who was kidnapped in Turkey. The President himself has become actively interested in the matter. Today, Dr. Samuel H. Capen, president of the American Board of Missions, and Rev. Judson Smith, the foreign secretary of that board, arrived in Washington from Boston and went directly to the State Department. After an hour's conference with Acting Secretary Adee and Solicitor Penfield, they were escorted to the White House. President Roosevelt gave close attention to their statement. Although the Department of State had already taken up the matter, President Roosevelt laid especially fresh injunctions upon Mr. Adee to spare no efforts to accomplish the release of Miss Stone.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.
BOSTON, Oct. 5.—An appeal to "Christian America" has been issued to aid the efforts of the relatives and friends of Miss Helen Stone, the missionary now held captive by brigands in the Balkan mountains, to raise the \$12,000 demanded as a ransom for her delivery.

The brigands have threatened to take Miss Stone's life unless the money is forthcoming on October 8th. "Her situation is desperate," says the appeal. "It is absolutely necessary that the amount of the ransom be immediately raised."

Kidder, Peabody & Co., bankers, of Boston, have consented to act as trustees of all funds contributed, and it is urged that all such reach this firm before noon, Monday, October 7th. "Even moments are precious," closes the appeal. "Will American Christian patriots come to the rescue?"

Appeal is signed by John I. Withrow, George C. Lorimer and John Galbraith, three of the most prominent ministers in Boston, and Charles E. Stone, the latter for the family and relatives.

The first mail today brought \$300 toward the rescue of Miss Stone, in response to the appeal issued by the American board yesterday. Up to noon today the trustees of the Stone ransom fund had received \$15,585.

Tonight the trustees announced the total receipts at about \$19,000.

NO TRACE OF CAPTORS.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 5.—A semi-official denial was issued today of the statement that the kidnappers of the American missionary, Miss Helen Stone, and her companion, Miss Tsiska, are in Bulgaria. The note issued by the authorities declares that troops and police who have actively searched the frontier for ten days have not found any trace of the brigands.

THE RANSOM RAISED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Not since the successful attempt to save the life of John Hays Hammond, the American engineer implicated in the Jameson raid, has the State Department put forth such energetic efforts to save a human life as it is now doing in behalf of Miss Stone, the American missionary, who was captured by Bulgarian bandits. A sum of money has been forwarded by the agency of the cable to Spencer Eddy, the United States secretary of legation at Constantinople, who has shown remarkable energy and ability in unearthing the ramifications of the plot which resulted in the kidnapping of Miss Stone.

There is little doubt that the Turkish government has done all that it could be expected to do to save the bandits, and what is now to be done is to cause similar action on the part of the Bulgarian government, and to the end influences more potent than the Slav races than that of the United States government are now at work. Should the measures fail, then the ransom money must be paid, and that is why Mr. Eddy has been placed in possession of this powerful auxiliary.

The State Department officials deprecate most earnestly newspaper discussion of the measures it is taking in Miss Stone's behalf, claiming that it is being greatly embarrassed in its efforts by such publications. Consequently the officials refuse to give any information concerning the case beyond the merely negative statement that they have not been informed of the reported extension of one month of the time allowed for the ransom of Miss Stone.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—A letter received by the Havre Agency from Salonica, dated October 4, says:

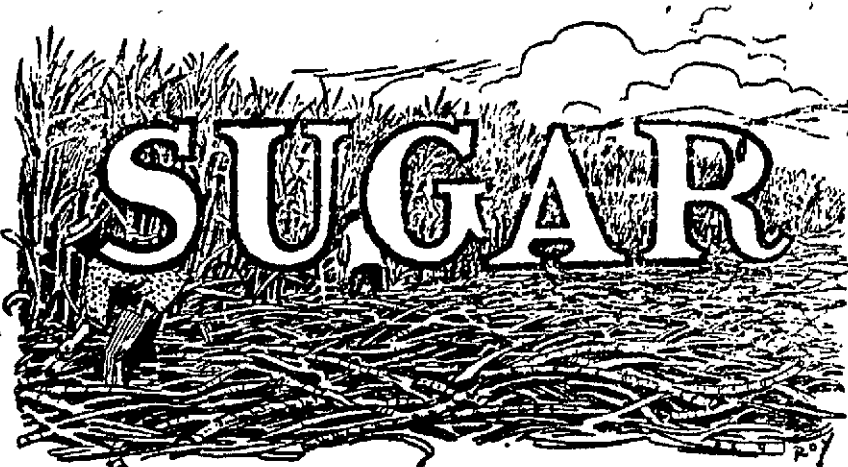
"The American consul here has just received orders to make the arrangements with the wali (governor) for the payment of the ransom on Miss Stone. The United States will advance the money, afterwards settling with Turkey."

CONTRACTS TO BE SIGNED AT ONCE

The contracts for the extensions of the Rapid Transit Company's line are now being drawn and it is expected that they will be in shape for signature early next week. The contractors are ready to begin work at once upon the laying of the track.

The contract for the putting down of the 3,000 feet of track which will form the Alexander street extension has been sublet by Messrs. Ashley & Harris, to whom the contract was awarded, to J. S. Makee, who has the contract for the Kalili extension. The stone for the Kalili extension will be furnished by the Von Hamm-Young Company from its quarry back of the Kamehameha schools.

The conductors and motormen of the Rapid Transit Company held a meeting yesterday and after many expressions of good will toward the company, which has shown its appreciation of their work by granting to the men an advance of three cents an hour in pay, passed a vote of thanks to the management, which was formulated by the following committee: Messrs. George Robinson, John Hickok, C. E. Miles, B. F. Benbow and M. K. Kable.



SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—A great commercial game of chess is now in progress. The American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the "sugar trust," made the first move when, as was told yesterday in the press dispatches from New York, it cut the price of its product to Missouri river points. Now comes the move of the American Beet Sugar Association, which is opposing the trust. Henry T. Oxnard, president of this association, declares that the trust rate of 3 1/2 cents a pound for granulated sugar is less than cost price and that the beet sugar men will let Missouri river points alone and send their product to all other markets in the United States.

This is what Henry T. Oxnard has to say of the sugar trust's move:

The sugar trust has just made another move in its desperate battle to crush out beet sugar production and ruin those who are trying to develop an industry of incalculable benefit to the farming population of at least two-thirds of our States—an industry so valuable to the agricultural sections that European governments are fostering it by bounties direct and indirect. The facts are as follows:

Raw sugar is selling for 3 1/2 cents in New York and granulated 4.55 cents or a margin of 1.10 cents between the two. But the trust is selling from time to time and in limited quantities in the Missouri river markets granulated sugar at 3 1/2 cents or 1/4 of a cent under the cost of the raw material at New York, paying in addition the freight of 35 cents per hundred from New York to the Missouri river. They are keeping the price of sugar high in all parts of the country except in the Missouri valley.

The object is plain. The trust wishes to force the beet sugar producers that find a market in that particular section to meet this ruinous price—to sell their granulated sugar for less than the value of the raw material at New York and thus compel them to go out of business and leave the field to the sugar trust. If they could succeed in the Missouri river valley they would then turn their attention to the beet factories of Michigan and other sections and by the power of concentrated capital crush out successfully the individual beet sugar producers.

Knowing that the above plain facts must bring upon the trust a storm of indignation, it tries to deceive the public by claiming through the press that the beet producers can still make money at the low price it is trying to establish. This is false. If it had been true then the trust would have tried to establish a still lower price. They are not sacrificing 1 1/2 cents per pound in the Missouri river markets to make a price that will still be profitable to the beet sugar men.

But this particular move on the part of the sugar trust will fall flat. The beet sugar factories will not sell their sugar in the Missouri river valley at 1 1/2 cents under the market when a fraction of that 1 1/2 cents will move their sugar to every other market in the United States. What the next move of the trust will be remains to be seen.

The trust also attempts to justify its action through the press by insinuating that the beet factories have gone out of their rightful sphere in making refined sugar instead of raw sugar to be refined by the trust. Independent beet sugar producers have always made and sold refined beet sugar. It would be putting one's head in the lion's jaws with a vengeance for the beet factories to equip themselves only for the making of raw sugars at prices to be fixed by the trust. Besides it is an economical blunder to perform in two operations what can be done as well in one, and again the making of raw sugar would confine the beet sugar industry to the factories near the seaboard where the sugar refineries are located, for a factory located say in the State of Colorado could not exist if its product had to pay 60 cents per hundred freight in the raw state to the Coast refinery and then 60 cents per hundred more to come back to the people of the same State in a form fit for consumption.

The movement on the part of the sugar trust in selling its refined sugar far below the cost to it of the raw material, cannot but fall to call down on the head of the trust the condemnation not only of the beet sugar producers, but also of all fair-minded people in the country. They have placed themselves in an exceedingly poor position to go before Congress and ask for the perpetuation of their power, as refiners, although they have recently arranged to increase their capital stock to the extent of \$15,000,000 to rivet their control of the raw cane product. In view of this act on the part of the sugar trust the United States Congress can ill afford to inaugurate the policy of reducing the present rate of duty by reciprocity, or in any other way which would have the certain effect of enriching the trust on one hand and on the other the killing of the most promising industry in the agricultural business of America.

OXNARD REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8.—The information that was yesterday exclusively published in the Herald that the sugar trust had made another aggressive move against the beet sugar industry through its western connection, the Western Sugar Refining Company, in reducing the price of beet sugar 20 cents a hundred and 25 cents a hundred on cane sugar, has aroused more than usual interest here, and especially among those who handle the product. To beet sugar makers this latest cut is of most vital concern.

In the past the beet sugar people have been able to dispose of their sugar at a discount of ten points below the figures named by the trust. For many seasons the beet sugar people have made contracts for their production on the basis, at the time of delivery, of the price usually named by the trust.

When, last Wednesday, Mr. Havemeyer ordered a cut at all Missouri river points for granulated sugar, it was a blow aimed directly at the beet industry. This cut in effect means that their product must be marketed at a loss if they live up to the letter and spirit of the contracts recently made.

In order to carry the war to the last extremity, the latest cut, through the Spreckels' interests, that controls the cane sugar business of the Pacific coast, was ordered and is effective.

ROBERT OXNARD'S STATEMENT.

Regarding this latest onslaught, Robert Oxnard, vice president of the American Beet Sugar Association, which is opposing the trust, said:

"It is a fact that the Western Sugar Refining Company has made a decline of 20 cents per hundred on their cane sugars and 30 cents per hundred on their beet sugars. This makes the difference in their price between cane granulated and beet granulated twenty points. The cut affects all markets from California Colorado inclusive. I know of no change in the general sugar situation to account for it. Further than this I do not care to discuss the matter at present."

In order to discriminate further against beet sugar, the Western Sugar Refinery has announced that it will entertain no orders for granulated sugar which call for over 50 per cent of beet sugar.

The sugar trust people claim that beet interests can produce granulated sugar at 2 1/2 cents per pound, and that there is, therefore, a good profit even at 3 cents per pound. This is denied by the beet people. In a recent interview in New York, Mr. Oxnard referred to this matter, as follows:

NO SUCH DIFFERENCE.

"Mr. Havemeyer says that the beet interests can produce granulated sugar at 2 1/2 cents per pound. In my opinion that is nonsense. It has never been done in this country to my knowledge. The expert of the United States department of agriculture makes the statement, which every one should accept as authentic and unbiased, that sugar can be produced in this country for about 4 cents a pound. It is very evident that Mr. Havemeyer's interests lie entirely in the direction of depressing instead of developing the beet sugar industry. And it is absurd for him to make statements regarding the requirements of an industry which he is endeavoring so strenuously to crush out. All his arguments are weak, as far as I have seen them, and I am confident that congress, backed up by the sentiment of the American people, will never allow Mr. Havemeyer to say what shall be done regarding the tariff on sugar."

After an extensive trip through the beet sugar country recently, Mr. Oxnard, after he returned to New York, is reported as saying that he was impressed with the idea that the sugar syndicate, headed by Claus Spreckels, is trying to crush the beet industry. It appears that the Spreckels syndicate is reported to have given orders to its brokers west of the Missouri river not to sell any beet sugar to sell, in fact, no sugar whatever except such as has been made by the syndicate itself.

WILL FIGHT THE TRUST.

In commercial circles the rumor is current that the beet sugar people are determined to give battle to the trust. While the plan of operation is not known it is intimated that the beet sugar makers may invade the leading distributing centers of the east and attempt to meet the cane sugar refiners on equal grounds and sell the product at cost. This, it is said, will demonstrate whether the information made public regarding the cost of production can be substantiated.

"What I want is to see every household in Southern California ask for and demand home-made beet sugar," said a well known jobber yesterday. "A few months of consumption and of relegating the cane trust article to the top shelf will make a difference to some people and will prove the most effective weapon in behalf of an industry that is the pride of this section of California. Let Alamos and Oxnard be the only brands on the sacks, is all I ask."

BEET SUGAR PRODUCT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, after careful consideration of the reports and estimates of leading beet sugar producers, today estimated the beet sugar production for 1901 at 19,500 tons. The cane sugar production is estimated as follows:

Porto Rico, 100,000 tons.
Hawaii, 100,000 tons.
Total, 200,000 tons.
The beet sugar production in tons of western states is as follows: California, 80,000; Colorado, 20,000; Utah, 15,000; Washington, 2,000; Oregon, 2,000.

A TYPICAL SOUTH AFRICAN STORE.

O. R. Larson, of Bay Villa, Sundays river, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of S. Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station, and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larson says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's Remedy. All testify to the value of a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than four-teen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii Territory.

About 150 Boers attacked Heidelberg last night after two hours' fighting, leaving one man fatally wounded.

HE SHIES A BRICK

Alger Out With His Promised Book.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—General Alger's book on the Spanish-American war which his publishers state, "has been delayed and changed because of the death of President McKinley," will be issued next Thursday.

General Alger opens his book with a survey of the Cuban situation in 1898 and comments upon our unpreparedness for war at that time and the splendid spectacle of our country's response to the government's ultimatum upon Spain. He then leads the reader through the hurried preparations for war, the persecution by the office seeker, the disappointment of hundreds of volunteers, the demands of sea coast cities and towns for immediate protection, and the savage criticism of the military administration's plans of organization and the battle with apparently endless shortcomings and grievances. Then follows the embarkation at Tampa, which was severely criticised at the time, but which General Alger is now convinced that, all things considered, was not a mistake.

The account of the march on Santiago is graphically pictured.

The book takes up the "round robin" signed by the general officers of Shafter's army while the negotiations for surrender were pending, in which it was stated that "this army must move at once or it will perish" from the fever threatening the camp. General Alger has no criticism to offer of the round robin itself, but says that its publication was one of the most unfortunate and regrettable incidents of the war.

CRITICISM OF SAMPSON.

General Alger reviews at length the differences between General Shafter and Admiral Sampson, and concludes this chapter in these words:

"It is difficult to account for Admiral Sampson's seeming attitude toward the army during the operations before Santiago, as well as to excuse him for his contradictory statements subsequently made in his official report. After the 3rd of July, the admiral's conduct may be due to the keen disappointment resulting from his non-participation in the engagement with Cervera's squadron. Possibly he felt that Shafter's request for a conference on the morning of July 3rd, innocent though it was, was responsible for his being deprived of the honor of actively participating as commander in chief, in one of the most remarkable victories in the annals of naval warfare."

General Alger reviews the Miles-Lagan controversy over the alleged furnishing of "embalmed beef" to the army, and tells of the appointment by the president, at his request, of the commission to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain. The commission met on September 24, 1898, and ran up to December 31 of that year "had taken testimony in seventeen towns and cities and in many different camps, granting to citizens, soldiers and former soldiers an opportunity to appear for complaint or testimony of any kind regarding the conduct of the war."

TESTIMONY ON EMBALMED BEEF.

Many thousands of soldiers were invited to give their evidence without regard to rank or service.

"On the 21st of December," continues General Alger, "the major general commanding the army of the United States appeared before the committee then sitting in Washington and made the statement with reference to the canned, fresh and refrigerated beef furnished to the army during the war."

"Although the commission had been sitting nearly three months the charges with respect to canned and refrigerated beef were now made for the first time, and, stranger and more inexcusable and more unsolicited still, during all those months, with this splendid knowledge of facts, which, if they existed, should have been made known to the secretary of war for the protection of the army, General Miles had never mentioned the subject."

"General Miles seemed to be pleased with the notoriety which his startling statements before the commission and his subsequent newspaper interviews have him for again, on the 31st of March, 1899, in New York city, he published, through representatives of the Associated Press and a metropolitan newspaper, additional charges. This unpublished and questionable method of making public grave and scandalous charges regarding a brother officer and the work of his department—charges which subsequent and careful investigation proved both unwarranted and untrue—seemed to appeal to certain characteristics of the major general commanding, to which reference would be out of place."

SAYS MILES WAS NOT SINCERE.

"If we are to believe written evidence to the contrary, it does not appear that General Miles was even honest in making his dilatory charges that the tinned beef was issued as the 'pretense of an experiment,' and it was now a part of the ration. On the 17th of June, 1898, his most confidential staff officer signed a letter, by direction of the major general commanding the army, instructing the depot commissary at Tampa to furnish to General Nunez 10,644 pounds of canned roast beef to be issued from the subsistence department of the army. If we are to accept the reading of this letter as correct it proves that General Miles knew that canned fresh beef was a part of the ration, that he knew there was a large quantity of it at Tampa for issue to the troops, and that he so far approved of its use to direct that the ration be furnished in large quantities to our army on the islands."

The English cricket team won their second test match against a New York eleven, by seven wickets. The locals scored 222 in their two innings.

Professor Suetz, the eminent Austrian economist, approves the tariff measures of the German government so far as they are designed to keep the peasant on the land and check the flow of hard money.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for delicate weaknesses, and for many sanative and septic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. Ask your Dr. or Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEITCH & CO., Cape Town.

Honest Wear for the Money

Is what every Shoe Buyer Wants and Expects.

That is What We Always Give You.

Every Shoe in our Store is selected with a view to obtain the Very Best.

So it Makes no Difference

What priced shoe you buy from us — you can depend on having your

MONEY'S WORTH.

Pleasing Styles, Pleasing Wear at Pleasing Prices is What Pleases Our Trade.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.



Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
PERU	OCT. 12	PEKING	OCT. 15
COPTIC	OCT. 22	GAELEIC	OCT. 22
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
PEKING	NOV. 7	CHINA	NOV. 1
GAELEIC	NOV. 14	DORIC	NOV. 15
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 28	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 28
CHINA	NOV. 30	PERU	DEC. 5
DORIC	DEC. 10	COPTIC	DEC. 15
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18		

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

Which is Better:—To Try an Experiment, or Profit By a Honolulu Citizen's Experience?

Something new is an experiment. Must be proven to be as represented. Be successful at home or you doubt it.

The manufacturer's statement is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now, supposing you had a weak back.

A lame, or aching one. Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so-called cures.

But they come from far-away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home. Always remember.

Home endorsement is the proof that backs every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing

me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills always have the picture of a leaf on the wrapper. In asking for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills ask for the kind which cured Mr. Swinton, and see that the leaf is on the wrapper.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Molokai Hui Land Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a special meeting of the Hui Land of Molokai will be held on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 11 a. m.

AT ANAHOLA CHURCH

To consider the leasing of the Hui Land of Molokai, levying of taxes, and other matters pertaining to the Hui Land of Molokai.

Attest, Molokai, Hawaii, October 5, 1901
JAS. H. H. KAWIWI, Secretary, Molokai Hui Land.

